The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XII. NO. 230. LIMA, OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1896. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BRYAN CHOSEN

To Lead the Democratic Hosts to Victory.

The Nebraska Senator Selected on the Fourth Ballot.

A Brilliant Orator and Statesman.

He Will Carry the West with a Whirl.

He Is All Right on the Currency Question.

Believes Sincerely in Silver Money

At the Ratio of Sixteen to One,

And Will Be a Worthy Occupant of the Presidential Chair.

The Great Chicago Convention Drawing to a Close.

At 3 30 this afternoon the big Democratic convention at Chicago nominated Senator Bryan, of Nebraska, as their candidate for President. The nomination was made on the fourth ballot. The turning point was when Montana's vote was cast, which gave him a majority. Other states rapidly changed their votes to him, and on motion of Senator Turpie, of Indiana, who withdrew Governor Matthews' name, Mr Bryan's nomination was made unanimous.

Special to Times-Democrat

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 10, 10 45 a m —The delegates have begun assembling in the Coliseum to witness the crowning event of the big convention—to place in nomination a candidate for president to be elected in November. A question has arisen as to the vote that will be required to nominate. Under the rules of the convention a two-thirds vote is necessary. The question that has arisen is as to the basis of this vote, whether a two-thirds vote of all the states is necessary, or simply two thirds of the vote given. The best authorities say that the latter is the correct interpretation of the rule, which should govern. There are 930 votes in the convention and 620 will constitute a two-thirds majority It is expected that several of the eastern hard money states will refrain from voting because of their disapproval of the platform. It was rumored about this morning that Senator Hill was ill, and would not attend the convention.

Delegates came rather slowly into the convention. The long session of last night was against an early session. At 10 15 Governor Sheehan, of New York, Senator Vest, of Missouri and other prominent delegates arrived, and the delegates soon began pouring into the Coliseum in large numbers. The convention was called to order by chairman White, and Rev. Green, of Iowa, again opened the exercises with prayer.

The New York delegation, disconcerted at Senator Hill's absence from the convention, sent a committee to his hotel to induce him to attend the convention Meantime Harrity, of Pennsylvania, had, amidst great cheering, arisen in his seat and placed Robert E Pattison, of Pennsylvania, in nomination for President. Maddingly, of the District of Columbia, seconded the nomination of John R. McLean. Miller, of Oregon, presented the name of Pennoyer for President. There being no further nominations a motion that the nominations close was carried, and the chairman ordered the roll of states called for the first ballot.

OHIO IN A WRANGLE.

During the roll call, which consumed more than an hour, there were numerous wrangles in several delegations as to the casting of the votes of the minority under the unit rule. Ohio had its share, S. H. Holding demanding a poll, although there was no dispute as to how it stood. Mr. Sloan announced how the different members of the minority had voted in the poll. The greatest sensation of the roll call was the refusal of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and New Hampshire to vote, and the attempt of the majority of the Wisconsin delegation to keep that state from voting. The chair held that the instructions for the unit rule as to voting did not extend to refraining from voting and the silver delegates were permitted to vote.

FOURTH BALLOT.

On the first ballot Alabama cast 22 votes for Boies; Arkansas 16 for Bland. The roll was demanded and showed first 9 votes for Blackburn, next one for Boies, next for Campbell, next two for Blackburn, next one for Byran, next one for Matthews, next one for Bryan and next for Boise

Colorado was passed. Connecticut cast 22 votes for Russell, ten not voting.

Florida gave Bland 2 Bryan 1; Pattison 1 Boies 1. Blackburn 1; Matthews 2.

Colorado cast 8 votes for Teller: Florida, Bryan 2, Boies 2, Bland 1, Pattison 1, Stevenson 1. California, Bryan 26. Idaho, Bland 6. Georgia, 26 for Bryan; Ieaho, 6 for Bland; Illinois, 46 for Bland, Indiana, 30 for Matthews; Iowa, 26 for Boies: Kansas, 20 for Bland: Kentucky, 26 for Blackburn; Louisiana, 16 for Bryan Illinois, Bland 48: Indiana, Matthws 30, Iowa, Boies 26 Kansas, Bland 20, Kentucky, Blackburn 26, Louisiana, Bryan 16; Maine, Pattison 8, Bland 2, Bryan 2, three not voting: Maryland, Bryan 4, Pattison 11, one not voting; Massachusetts, Stevenson 3, Pattison 3, Bland 2, Hill 1, Bryan 1: Michigan, Bryan 26, Tennessee, Bland 24.

The result of the first ballot was as follows

Bland 223, Bryan 105, Matthews 37, Boies 86, Blackburn 33, McLean 54, Pattison 95, Pennoyer 10, Campbell 2, Stevenson 2, Tillman 17, Teller 8, Hill 1, Russell 11. Absent and not voting 185.

During the roll call on the second ballot there was less trouble. Colorado voted a second time for Teller and was hissed both times.

SECOND BALLOT.

The result of the second ballot was: Bland 231, Bryan 197, Matthews 34, Boise 37, Blackburn 51, McLean 53, Pattison 100, Pennoyer 8, Stevenson 10, Teller 8, not voting 160. The number not voting on the second ballot was twenty-five less than on the first.

After the reading of the result of the second ballot, Marston, of Louisiana appealed for the abrogation of the two-third rule. This motion produced the greatest excitement throughout the hall. The chair promptly ruled the motion out of order, and the decision was received with vociferous cheers. Marston appealed from the decision of the chair, and was hissed down by the convention. The chairman then called for the convention to prepare their votes for the third ballot.

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot resulted as follows

Bland 291, Boise 36, Matthews 34, McLean 54, Bryan 219, Blackburn 27, Pattison 97, Stephenson 9, Hill 1 not voting 162.

There being no nomination the chair ordered the fourth ballot. The fourth ballot was attended with more delay than any of the preceding ones, as an attempt was made bring about a nomination in it. When Illinois was called she asked permission to retire and consult. It was generally understood that on the 4th ballot she would cast her vote for Bryan. The announcement of the vote of the various states showing a gain for Bryan the convention went wild and broke out in a demonstration which delayed the announcement for fifteen minutes.

Before the roll of states was concluded, different states began changing their votes for Bryan. When the vote of Montana was announced, which gave Bryan sufficient votes to nominate him, the convention was carried away with enthusiasm. Arkansas changed her vote for Bryan, and was followed in this action by a number of other states. In short, there was a stampede for the brilliant young Nebraska senator, which ended when Senator Turpie, of Indiana, arose and withdrew the name of Governor Matthews, whose name he had presented to the convention and moved that the nomination of Bryan be made unanimous. The motion carried with a whirl amidst the most unparalleled enthusiasm. The chair declared him nominated for president, and the convention having performed that excellent service for the party adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m

CHICAGO, July [illegible]—Ten acres of people in the Coliseum saw the silver-helmeted gladiators in the arena overthrow the gold phalanxes and plant the banner of silver upon the ramparts of Democracy

They saw 20,000 people, with imagination inflamed by the burning words of passionate oratory, swayed like wind swept fields; they heard the awful roar of 20,000 voices; they listened to appeals, to threats, to cries for mercy, and finally they watched the jubilant majority seal its victory and the vanquished stalk sullenly forth into the daylight

The battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles was fought out in a session that lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until shortly before 5 in the afternoon

Each side sent its champions to the forum Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Senator Jones of Arkansas and ex Congressman William J Bryan of Nebraska crossed swords with Senator Hill of New York, Senator Vilas of Wisconsin and ex Governor Russell of Massachusetts

Senator Tillman went to the extreme of glorifying in the suggestion presented that the issue was a sectional one, a declaration which aroused the resentment of Senator Jones, and he repudiated it in a brief speech which aroused the first demonstration of the day Even the gold delegates joined heartily in this demonstration against sectionalism

Senator Vilas bitterly denounced what he termed an attempt to launch the party on a career so wild that the world stood aghast With a wave of his arm that was full of impressive portent, he sounded his warning 'Somewhere in this country," said he, "there may be some Marat, some Denton, some Robespierre, but we will not follow them into another French revolution "

Ex-Governor Russell, the Massachusetts statesman who has thrice carried the standard of Democracy to victory in the old Bay state pleaded for a word of concession and conciliation Demonstration followed demonstration at frequent intervals throughout these speeches, but it was Senator Hill who aroused the gold forces to their wildest enthusiasm, and Bryan, the boy orator of the Platte, who set the silver men aflame

The star of the brilliant young orator from the plains of Nebraska has burned brightly on the horizon of the convention for two days This was the first opportunity he had to show himself His very appearance captured the audience

With well modulated voice, which gradually rose in pitch until it penetrated the furthermost limits of the hall, he wove the spell upon his audience His speech was a masterpiece of fervid oratory With consummate eloquence he stated the case of silver and parried the arguments of the gold men Marie Antoinette never applied the match with more effect · The convention took fire with enthusiasm. It crackled as by the war of flames Hill was forgotten All else was forgotten for the moment Cheers swelled to yells, yells became screams

Every chair in the vast Coliseum and every chair in the vast wilderness on the hillsides became a rock on which frantic men and women were wildly waving handkerchiefs, canes, hats, umbrellas and anything movable Some were like men demented, divested themselves of their coats and flung them high in the air A delegate uprooted the purple standard of his state and bore it frantically to the place where rose the standard of Nebraska In a twinkling others followed the example Two or three of the state standards were torn from their sockets and carried to Nebraska, where they were held in midair

A dozen delegates rushed upon the stage and shouldered the half-dazed orator, and bore him in triumph down the aisle For almost 15 minutes this maddened tumult continued Old political generals were stupefied

When it was all over, the votes were taken first on the minority substitute for the platform, offered by Senator Hill, which was defeated—636 to 303; then on the resolution to indorse the administration, which was beaten—357 to 640—and lastly on the adoption of the platform, which was carried—628 to 301. Senator Tillman, after the rejection of the resolution to indorse the administration, withdrew the censure of the administration "The administration stands condemned by that vote," was his comment "A brave man never strikes a fallen foo."

John S. Rhea named Joe Blackburn of Kentucky and A. W. Patrick of Ohio placed in nomination the name of John R McLean The convention adjourned at midnight without taking a ballot

REPORT OF CONVENTION.

Full Account of the Day and Night Proceedings.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 10 —At 10.52 Chairman White dropped the gavel. The indescribable buzz of thousands of voices gradually subsided and the delegates took their seats White vacant spaces in the black pit marked off with almost definite accuracy the location of the New England delegations which had not, with the exception of a few stragglers, as yet arrived The New York delegation, however, headed by Whitney and Hill, were in their places.

At five minutes before 11 o'clock Dr Green of Cedar Rapids, Ia , the Episcopalian clergyman who had made the opening prayer, again rose for the same office. He prayed that the choice of the convention might be a man whose work would redound to the glory of his country and his God.

Senator White handed the gavel over to Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, a tall slender man with black moustache and a scholarly stoop of the shoulders, who announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and called to the platform Senator Jones of Arkansas to make the committee's report

The Platform.

Following is the platform as submitted by the majority of the committee on resolutions

We, the Democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, do affirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and of religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms the devotion to those fundamental principles of the constitution

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver unit.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which in exchange for bonds and enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, as President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections and which, enacted under false pleas of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenues under the law passed by a Democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench

We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house of representatives relative to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by jury cases of contempt. No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican congress to enforce similar measures.

Recognizing the just claims of the deserving Union soldiers we heartily endorse the rules of the present commissioner of pensions, that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as states and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are performed The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the civil service law as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and the usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the example of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

[Continued on Fourth Page]

SHIRT WAISTS

. . SACRIFICED!

THE SCALE OF PRICES!

37c.
50c.
69c.
75c.
89c.
98c.
$1.19.
$1.25.
$1.37.
$1.69.
$1.98.

WAISTS THAT FIT.
WAISTS THAT LOOK WELL.
WAISTS THAT ARE HANDSOME.
WAISTS THAT ARE STYLISH.

EVERY WAIST
UNMERCIFULLY
CUT DOWN
IN PRICE.

Don't delay get what you want before the assortment is broken. An immense line here to select from.

Some Prices are but Half of Former Figures, Others Nearly Half, and all Very, Very Much Below Value.

Feldmann & Co
213 N. MAIN ST.

Feldmann & Co
213 N. MAIN ST.

☞ We are offering POSITIVE BARGAINS IN PARASOLS, FANCY RIBBONS and CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR.

WHEELMEN'S MECCA.

THAT IS WHAT LOUISVILLE WILL BE NEXT AUGUST.

Scene of the National L. A. W. Meet—Hospitable Kentuckians Preparing For a Gigantic Invasion of Cyclers—Races on Fountain Ferry Track.

There will be only one city in the Union next August so far as the wheelman is concerned. That city will be Louisville, noted in years past for pretty women, ambrosial whisky and unbounded hospitality. No wonder the wheelman's heart is filled with exultation when he reflects that all these delights of the gods will be his from Aug. 10 to Aug. 15—the date of the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen.

A true Kentuckian is nothing if not sanguine. The League of American Wheelmen numbers today over 50,000 members. By August this list, at the rate it has been increasing during many weeks past, will swell close to the hundred thousand mark. The Kentucky wheelmen expect that every one of these 100,000 members will attend the meet, and that every member will bring a friend or two with him. They are making preparations on the same scale as their expectations, and so energetically have they worked that little more remains to be done. The money necessary has been raised, transportation has been looked after, headquarters have been procured, hotels and boarding houses have been listed, races have been arranged that will bring together the best men in the country, prizes that will induce the racing men to do their best have been secured, and a gigantic programme of entertainment for the visitors has been fixed up.

To the Louisville 1896 Meet club belong the honors. This club, organized with the sole object of capturing the meet, attended the meeting of the National assembly at Baltimore last February. It came, it saw, it conquered and went home rejoicing with the national meet in its possession. An executive committee of 15 was selected to suggest and carry out plans for the meet. This committee as it stands at present is composed of men all prominent in Louisville business circles:

John Colgan was appointed chairman of the committee on finance. He decided that no contributions should be asked for. Stock was issued, and each man called on was asked to subscribe for a certain amount of stock, with a promise that, should everything turn out well, the original investment would be returned to him and in case of profit a dividend would be declared. It was estimated that about $10,000 would be required for entertainment and other purposes. It was also figured out that the receipts from the races would be about $12,000. Nearly all the stock has already been subscribed for.

General John B. Castleman, who has never yet missed a horse show in this city and is a familiar figure to all New Yorkers with horsy tendencies, is chairman of the entertainment committee. No one understands the art of entertaining more perfectly than General Castleman, who is a Kentucky gentleman of the type so loved by the novelist.

Colonel C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is chairman of the transportation committee. He has secured a one fare, round trip rate from all railroads west of Buffalo and east of the Mississippi river. He has also secured concessions for the free transportation of bicycles during the meet. The colonel is now in New York trying to get concessions from the eastern lines, and the indications are that he will be successful.

Fountain Ferry track, on which the national meet races will be run, is without doubt the greatest bicycle track in the world. The surface is of cement, as smooth as it can possibly be made, and the corners are banked so as to allow a speed of 1:35 for the mile without danger of slipping. It is the only track in the world on which a quad can go at this rate of speed without danger, this having been demonstrated by the teams that paced John S. Johnson and Mike Dirnberger in their record trials. The training quarters and dressing rooms are under the grand stand, thus doing away with the objectionable tents generally used. The location of the track is ideal. Within 50 yards is a beautiful park, where is located an excellent hotel. Here racing men can always find accommodations. The track is exactly four miles from the center of Louisville and may be reached by a trolley car line or over two excellent streets by bicycle.

The race committee, of which M. J. Fleck is chairman, has arranged a list of events worthy of the occasion. These races are to be run on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 13, 14 and 15. There will be 26 races in all. The prize value amounts to $2,840, exclusive of cash prizes of from $300 to $500 to be offered for a match or invitation race to be arranged later.

Out of the 26 races 12 are for amateurs. The cash prizes for professionals are to be paid over in gold coin and amount to $1,950. The amateur prizes are valued at $890, the first prize in each event amounting to $35, the limit of value set by the L. A. W.

Six national championships are to be contested, in which amateurs and professionals will compete. With every prize other than cash or official championship medals a receipt will be given from the dealer from whom it was purchased showing that the price at which it was listed was the price paid for it.

The suggestion of Abbott Bassett, secretary of the L. A. W., that there be during the week a day devoted to a reunion of the veteran L. A. W. members has attracted general attention all over the country among those who have been league members long enough to be entitled to the veteran bar, which is furnished to all those who have retained their membership for ten years. This suggestion is to be carried out and will doubtless attract to Louisville a large number of the older wheelmen, and, whatever be done at the reunion, it will certainly be a most interesting affair.

A dance on Fountain Ferry track by electric light will be one of the novel features of entertainment. A large band will be stationed on a platform in the center of the track. There will be room for several thousand dancers.

A century run over the original century course, from Louisville to Frankfort and return, will be an entertaining feature for long distance road riders. It was on this course that the first century ever ridden in one day in the United States was made by two Louisville riders, in 1881—Orville Anderson and Will Francke.

There will be numerous short and long runs to places of interest around Louisville. The most important of these will be to Mammoth cave, 115 miles, over good and bad roads. This run will start Sunday, Aug. 16, and preparations will be made to take care of 300 riders. Other trips will be through the blue grass country, over the finest pikes in the world. Daniel Boone's tomb, at Frankfort, will be visited, and Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, at Lexington, will be one of the sights.—New York World.

AS TO BICYCLES.

Probably a Million Have Been Sold This Spring and Summer.

It is a source of wonder where all the bicycles come from. A careful examination of the catalogues shows that there are more than 1,000 different makes of bicycles on the market. At some of these establishments as many as 100,000 wheels are made annually. Practically there are no patents on these machines, except on unimportant specialties, and so it is an easy matter to put a new wheel on the market. There is not so much difference in wheels as one is inclined to suppose. Few manufacturers make a whole machine in their own shops, but by far the larger number buy the parts from some maker, and simply put them together, finish them, give them a name and put them on the market. For this reason a fully equipped bicycle manufactory can be put in running order for $5,000 or $6,000.

Hundreds of wheels of different makes are produced, every piece of which is turned out of the same factory that furnishes the different parts, and all that the manufactory requires is a good master mechanic and some ordinary finishers and workmen. The bicycle is not an expensive thing to build, and the difference between the cost of the mount and the price it is sold for is so large that the manufacture of wheels has been enormously stimulated. But were it not for the costly salesrooms, extensive advertising and large commissions to agents the price of the wheel would be very materially reduced to the purchaser.

It is estimated that the present spring and summer at least 1,000,000 wheels have been sold in this country alone, which has involved an outlay of $50,000,000 by the wheelmen of the United States, and still the demand is unabated and bicycles are being marketed by the thousands every day.—Chicago News.

AN OUTSPOKEN PARSON.

Lampoons the Rich Until His Indignant Parishioners Writhe.

T. E. Barr, pastor of the First Congregational church of Kalamazoo, Mich., the most patrician church in town, is in hot water for making things warm for the rich members of his church. For some time his sermons have related to the difficulty which a rich man will have in entering heaven, and he has rubbed it into the wealthy, holding up the example of the widow's mite rather more than his rich supporters thought necessary.

He capped the climax by inviting the trades and labor unions to take charge of the weekday evening meetings, and they did so. The capitalists held up their hands in holy horror and circulated a petition demanding his removal.

Recently Barr gave them the hottest kind of a sermon; told how small souled capital is, and threw into their faces the fact that they couldn't throw him out, because Mrs. Leroy Cahill, his most stanch supporter, holds a $10,000 mortgage on the church, which they will not take up. He lampooned the wealthy parishioners for an hour and a half and wound up by tendering his resignation, to take effect Nov. 1.

He says he will not take any vacation this year, but will stay right in Kalamazoo and tell them plain truths every Sunday until he leaves the parish.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Trying to Persuade Romero to Stay.

A movement is on foot in the American colony in Mexico to induce Senor Romero, the Mexican minister to Washington, to withdraw his resignation, on the ground that he is the best and most acceptable minister Mexico ever had here. It is believed that the difficulty, which was caused by an article on the Guatemalan boundary question published by an official journal, will be smoothed over, as the Mexican government is anxious to retain his services.

A Queer Hat.

John L. Wheatley of Sardis, Ky., is wearing a hat that is a curiosity in that line. It was made in 1860 of peacock feathers, and although he has worn it most every summer since then it is almost as good as new and hasn't a break in it. It resembles a last summer's straw hat. Mr. Wheatley is almost threescore and ten and expects the hat to last him the remainder of his days.

Well Qualified to Be "It."

In these sordid times it is highly gratifying to read that John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the United States, spent a day at a Sunday school picnic in Cleveland, O., playing tag. There is probably no man in the United States better qualified to be "it" for a long period of time than the Standard oil magnate.—Chicago Tribune.

SAYS HE NEEDS REST.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW STARTS ON A SHORT TRIP TO EUROPE.

How He Spends His Time on Board a Steamer—Why He Likes Visiting London—Will Not Spend Any Time on the Continent This Trip.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, who sailed for Europe on the American steamship St. Paul, sat at his desk the other night observing the Scriptural injunction and putting his affairs in order preparatory to a long journey.

"I am going to Europe," he said, "to do the regular thing. I have found that after about ten months, working, say, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 11 or 12 at night, a man's headpiece begins to kick and ceases to do for him the things required of it in the way his best judgment deems that it should. It goes on strike, that's about the amount of it. There are just two ways to deal with strikes; one is to crush them out, the other is to compromise. Crushing out one's headpiece is likely to have a serious result. But a headpiece is always a reasonable organization, and the better way is to give it needed rest.

"That has been my experience for several years. I can work for just about ten months 16 hours a day, and then I've got to quit and make a fresh start.

"I set off for Europe usually after having been unable to sleep much—for several weeks—not more than 4 or 5 hours, anyway. I go aboard the steamer, and for six days I sleep 16 or 18 hours. I sleep from 9 till 9 and from 11 till 1 and from 3 till 6. And at the end of six days I am fresh as a daisy, ready to begin all over again.

"The world looks rosy. I am optimistic and ready to believe that the Republicans will sweep everything, and I am always hoping to meet yet some charming young woman whom I shall deem the best and most fascinating person in the world and who shall think the same of me.

"I go to London. The English are a hospitable people. They receive me kindly. An American is, in his way, a sovereign, and he is received for what he is. That's one advantage he has. A European can only be received for what his father was. An American can be received, and he is received, for just what he is.

"When you go over there, the English welcome you. They are not thinking, then, of any Venezuela trouble or Uruan incident or Bayard's speeches. They are ready to entertain you. It is cabled over who is going across, and I find awaiting me invitations to dinners and luncheons for two weeks ahead.

"And there is one thing about life there that we don't have in New York. We would have it if New York was the political capital, as it is the real capital, of the country. The London invitations read, 'What day can you drive, or lunch, and whom would you like to meet?' The effect is to enable you to meet all the literary and military and political and scientific celebrities of the day. You meet, you converse with them, and that is a liberal education in itself. These dinners and lunches lead to others, and in about three weeks you find you have done all there is of London and met the notable people of all Europe. It is this that makes London what it is—the capital of Europe.

"Then you go to Paris for the benefit of the ladies of your family, to enable them to take the Paris cure, usually observable by you chiefly in your bills. You see most of the effect when you get home in bills and large sleeves. From there you go to Homburg—not to drink the waters.

"I never had anything the matter with me in my life except rheumatism, and I can bring that on any time by working too hard. You needn't have rheumatism, though, if you eat and drink right. Don't eat what you like and what you want to drink let alone, and you'll never have it.

"No, I shan't go any farther than London, Paris and Homburg. I've done Baedeker and the cathedrals. When Paris sets the fashions for Japan and Li Hung Chang gets his coffin made by an English undertaker in Hongkong, there's no use in traveling around. It only amounts to riding about a railway carriage.

"There is one more thing I want to say," Dr. Depew went on, "and I want to say it solemnly and sincerely and with all emphasis, and that is that I am not the father of the Republican gold plank. I do not wish to be one of the reputed fathers where the paternity is disputed by so many vigorous gentlemen."—New York Sun.

Laurier's Policy.

Wilfred Laurier's policy, as outlined by the Toronto Globe, will include a new franchise act, a new rearrangement of the constituencies, retrenchment in public expenditures, the development of Canada's mining resources, the booming of immigration and tariff reform. The latter will not be on a basis of free trade, but half way between free trade as they have it in England and McKinleyism as it exists in the United States.

It is said that Lord Aberdeen has recommended the Liberal leader to her majesty for knighthood.

The Smallest Man.

The smallest man in the world known to be living today lives near Zyba, Sumner county, Kan. His name is William Pifer. He is 22 years old, less than 3 feet high and weighs only 48 pounds. Mentally he is as perfect as ordinary men of his age. He lives with his widowed mother and avoids as far as possible the public.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Gets There Just the Same.

Laurier doesn't resemble Napoleon very closely, but he appears to be the whole thing in Canada at present—Chicago Times-Herald.

A UNIQUE JOURNEY.

Two Men Who Are Riding Across the Continent on Ponies.

Much interest was manifested at Pierre, S. D., the other day on the arrival of two men clad in cowboy garb and each astride of a good pony, followed by two pack ponies, on the backs of which were strapped cooking utensils and camp outfit. The men were James Saeger and Samuel Levy. The former's home is in Miles City, Mon., and for 16 years he has been a range rider in that and neighboring states. Mr. Levy is a ranchman in the Sweetwater range of Wyoming, having resided there for five years or more. Both are pleasant gentlemen, having an air of the wild west that makes their conversation and manner very interesting. They are educated and well posted on current events, and discussed political questions learnedly.

Some time since Messrs. Saeger and Levy were in Milwaukee and chanced to meet some sporting men from Chicago, who became interested in pony riding, and the men gave them an exhibition of their skill in that direction. This led to a wager between their Chicago friends and Milwaukee parties, among the latter being P. V. Deuster, editor of the Seebote, a German paper published in Milwaukee, that the men could not make the trip from Milwaukee to San Francisco on horseback in a stated time.

Arrangements were at once made for the ride, and on May 23 Saeger and Levy mounted their ponies and started on the journey, each to receive $500 if they and their ponies reached San Francisco before sunset on the 5th of October next. They must ride or walk the entire distance. The route laid out is about 3,400 miles. At their present rate of speed they will reach San Francisco about Sept. 12 or 15. From Pierre they will cross the Missouri river and follow the stage route to Casper, Wy., thence to Pocatello, Ida., from which point they will follow as nearly as possible the Southern Pacific railway to the end of their journey.

They will cross the Rocky mountains at South Pass and the Sierra Nevadas at Truckee, Nev. At each point where a stop is made the men are required to procure a certificate noting the time of their arrival, the condition of themselves and ponies and time of departure, which is forwarded to headquarters in Milwaukee.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

Trial by Jury as It Was and as It Now Is In This Land of Ours.

"Now, children, what was the object of a murder trial in the last century?"

"To prove a murderer guilty and hang him for the good of the community."

"Right. And what is the object of a murder trial at the present day?"

"To prove the guilty innocent and protect him from the punishment he deserves."

"Quite right. What is the prosecution? And what is its duty?"

"The prosecution is supposed to be the state, and its duty is to make pegs for the prisoner to hang his defense upon."

"Good. And what is the defense?"

"The defense is the court oracle, who instructs the judge, the jury and the prosecution in behalf of the prisoner and threatens them with reversals unless they agree with his views."

"Who is the judge?"

"The judge is the assistant defense, who is afraid to charge against the prisoner lest the latter be convicted and there arise a new trial. He prefers to acquit the guilty in order to save his reputation."

"Who are the jury?"

"Twelve men supposed to be peers, who get all tangled up with the evidence and vote for acquittal because they don't know what else to do."

"Very true. And who is the defendant?"

"The defendant is the leading man, whose duty it is to amuse the spectators and make fun for the newspapers."

"That will do."—New York Press.

TEMPTED WHILE JURYMAN.

Kansas Farmer Learned to Make Counterfeit Money During a Trial.

Walter N. Owens, a farmer of Oklahoma, was sentenced recently to serve a term in the penitentiary at Leavenworth for counterfeiting. The case, to some extent, is a remarkable one. Previous to his arrest he had always borne a good reputation. Two years ago he was a juror in the United States court at Wichita, Kan., and tried a counterfeiter.

During the progress of the trial counterfeiters' tools were exhibited and evidence introduced showing how false moneys were coined. Owens examined the tools closely and listened to the evidence attentively. After the conclusion of the trial he went home and made counterfeiting tools himself and proceeded to work. Owing to his good reputation he made and passed a great deal of spurious money before he was detected.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Item For Fortune Hunters.

An enterprising contemporary has figured out that Miss Edith Collins is actually worth her weight in gold 136 times over.

Miss Collins is a great-grand-daughter of old Commodore Vanderbilt and is the ward of the one and only Chauncey Depew.

The bulk of her money was inherited from her grandmother, Mrs. Nevin, who died in Paris recently.

Such an advertisement as this ought to bring over a shipload of impecunious titled foreigners to sue for Miss Collins' hand this summer, but I am inclined to believe that the voyage would do them little good.

Miss Collins is a very sensible woman and can spot a fortune hunter as far as she can see him.—New York Recorder.

KATE CLAXTON WEPT

THE FAMOUS ACTRESS EXAMINED IN A COURTROOM.

Has a Wardrobe of Rags—She Is Also Without Jewels and Has No Income Besides Her Salary—Says She Is an Actress and Hopes to Die One.

Kate Claxton, the actress, took a star part in a melodrama in part eight of the supreme court of New York the other day. She was examined in supplementary proceedings in a suit brought by Rose Eytinge for $3,200 salary, alleged to be due the latter for her services as leading lady in the play entitled "Captain Swift."

It was very evident from Miss Claxton's manner that she was a most unwilling participant in the scene, which dragged from early morning to late afternoon. She was in turn vexed and amused at the methods taken by the lawyers who were endeavoring to discover if she had any money by which the judgment against her could be satisfied.

Miss Claxton—or Mrs. Charles Stevenson, which is her real name—was bitterly opposed to being examined in open court. Miss Eytinge's attorneys, George R. Carrington and James Henderson, would not agree to holding a star chamber session. When Miss Claxton was told the examination would be conducted in open court, she complained that she had been treated ungallantly.

KATE CLAXTON.

Sarcasm was at a discount, and Miss Claxton indulged in a few tears just because a newspaper artist managed to sketch her before she discovered what he was about.

Early in the examination Attorney Carrington began to question Miss Claxton with a view to ascertaining whether she had a bank account. She was asked if she had carried a bankbook with her when she visited a Mrs. Bennett on June 18. She said that she had, but lost the bankbook on that same day.

"The book was of no account," said Miss Claxton, "and you can find out at the bank if any money has been drawn since the papers in this case were served on me."

Regarding her bank account the prosecuting attorney asked, "How long did you have the account?"

"I don't remember," answered the famous mimic blind girl.

"Was it 50 years altogether?"

"Well, I like that," replied Miss Claxton, and handkerchiefs were used to subdue laughter throughout the courtroom.

"It has been a good many years—probably 15 or 20."

Miss Claxton said she had entered into the agreement by which Miss Eytinge was to play the part of leading lady in "Captain Swift" in 1889. Her connection with the company did not last long, as it was found they were losing money.

She was asked to give the names of the plays she had taken part in since 1890.

"World Against Her" and "The Two Orphans" were the only ones she could remember.

"Did you play in 'The Double Marriage?' "

"Yes, about ten years ago."

"What part did you play in 'The Two Orphans?' "

"The part of Louise."

"Was it a leading part?" asked Mr. Carrington.

The woman who had became famous in the old play replied, with evident sarcasm:

"Oh, no. It was just a simple juvenile part."

When asked what salary she had usually received since 1890, she replied that it had ranged from $50 to $150 per week.

"Have you any stocks or bonds?" asked Mr. Carrington.

"None; never had any," was the sorrowful reply.

"Have you a bank account at the present time?"

"I have not."

"Have you any clothes, jewelry, diamonds or other personal property?"

"I have no jewelry and my stage wardrobe for years has been little more than rags."

"Will you tell us what the rags are?"

"One old dress and one rather neat cashmere peasant's costume."

"Any shoes?"

"One old frayed pair. Yes, and I forgot that I had a gray cloak and a ragged woolen skirt. That is all I have."

"You are an actress, are you?"

"I claim to be," said Miss Claxton, with a laugh, "and I hope to be until I die."

After Miss Claxton had testified that she contributed to the support of her 14-year-old son and the opposing lawyers had an argument that nearly ended in blows the examination was adjourned.

Minister For Haiti.

It is stated that General Jacques Nicolas Leger has been appointed minister to the United States from Haiti to succeed Mr. Clement Heintjens, whose resignation has been announced. The new minister is expected to arrive in Washington some day in July.

No Gripe
When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take
Hood's
and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Pills

TRANSLATION.

[Seneca, "Œdipus," 960 sq.]

Fate drives us on. Yield we to fate.
No carking cares will mend our state
Or change the web that fortune weaves.
Poor mortal man, who sins and grieves,
His course foreflxed from heaven receives.
There is the thread relentless spun
Of every life beneath the sun.
Their ordered path all things pursue,
And from the old was born the new.
No god that knits the causal chain
That knits events might break in twain.
No prayer avails—his race each one
Foreruled must run.

—Academy.

WORKING IT BACKWARD.

Remarkable Things Shown by the Kinetoscope When Reversed.

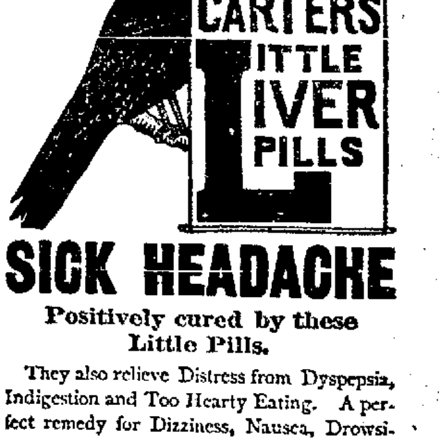
"Impossibilities Made Possible by Means of the Modern Inventions In the Electrical Field" furnished the theme of a lecture given recently by Professor G. Queroult in the Paris Academy of Sciences. During some of his experiments he hit upon the idea to turn around photographic records and also the series of pictures seen through the kinetoscope, respectively the kinematograph. Having photographed a plant at regular intervals and shown in the kinetoscope the growth, the development of the stem, leaves, buds, flowers and fruit, the same consequence of photographic pictures reversed was presented to the eye of the astonished academicians, who wondered at the fruit turning into flowers, flowers into buds, buds drawing back into themselves and disappearing, the leaves closing, getting smaller and disappearing, the stem getting shorter and shorter, until the earth closes over it.

The most incredible things are developed before the eyes of the spectator if a most ordinary series of such pictures is reversed. A drinker takes up an empty glass and replaces it full upon the table; a smoker sees the stump of a cigar flying at him from the floor, takes it to his mouth and sees the smoke originate in the room, draws it into his mouth and into his cigar, which is gradually lengthened and finally replaced in the pocket. A wrestler, who has probably thrown away his garments, is recovered with them by their, so to speak, walking up on him into their places, while he himself performs motions of which we can understand nothing because we never saw these most ordinary motions performed backward; a man, for instance, seated at a table before an empty plate, works hard taking bite after bite from his mouth, until the chicken is whole again on the dish before him, and the side dishes are also returned full to their respective places. In order to fully enjoy an exhibition of the kinetoscope, such an exhibition should be completed by arranging alongside of each other the same scenes in regular order in one machine and reversed in another. It would be advisable, however, to inform the spectators previous to their looking at such a reversed series of pictures, for otherwise they might think themselves the victim of a dream, a hallucination, or something worse.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hope When You Are Hard Up.

The hopeful phase is when we seek work for the first time. Possibly we are entire strangers to the great city and its ways. We have entered its gates without introduction, with little experience of life, less money, and yet with the grand idea of stepping into some lucrative appointment that may be had almost for the asking. If of an adventure loving and enterprising spirit, we are prepared to enjoy this new experience. The untried city has a fascination for us. Its streets, its buildings, the faces of its inhabitants—all touch our fancy. We set off full of hope. We are so sure that fate has something bright in store.

We go from agent to agent, from editor to editor, from publisher to publisher, from one place of business to another. Agents are naturally pleased to pocket their fees as they smilingly assure us they will do their best to find us work. Editors receive us with a tired air and point to a pile of unread manuscripts. Poor editors! Publishers do us the honor of assuming that we have a book for inspection. Business employers scan us with a commercial eye. "No business capacity" is their inward comment. We read it in their faces.—Good Words.



SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose.
Small Price.

SEE HIM AS HE IS.

A Great Change in the Life of a Lima Citizen as

TOLD BY HIMSELF.

Many of our citizens are interested in the public statement made here by a Lima citizen. Our representative called on Mr. J. S. Mumaugh at his place of residence, No. 124 Harrison st, and investigation of the circumstances proves that they are correct in every particular. Why, says Mr. Mumaugh, a testimonial could not be written for the cure of kidney complaints so strong in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills that I would not sign it; I cannot find words to express my satisfaction and gratitude to them for curing me after years of suffering. No one, judging from my age, or appearance, no one can form an idea of what I went through. I know what it is to suffer from lameness in the back; grinding, gnawing, aching in my kidneys; sleepless nights, tossing and turning and only dozing from utter exhaustion. I have had to urinate every ten minutes and at times I could void not more than a drop or two after the greatest effort. I have had most distressing pains in my head and dizziness that equaled intoxication.

"Doan's Kidney pills are the very best medicine that I have ever taken. Immediately I procured them from W. M. Melville, druggist, No. 147 n. Main st. I took them in larger doses than is prescribed and retired very early in the evening. I never opened my eyes 'till broad daylight the next morning. I told the boys in the car shops that I had had my first night's sleep in three months, and it was positively true. From that on I improved rapidly 'till you see me as I am now. I tell you I cannot say enough for Doan's Kidney Pills for they are the only medicine that gave me relief from my suffering. After saying that it is useless to ask me if I would recommend them for Kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, 6 boxes for $2 50. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

NO. 54.

East Side Public Square. First-class Barber-shop. Ladies' and Children's Haircutting done to order. Special room for ladies' hair-dressing.

A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor.

DR. C. H. SCOTT,

Rooms 29 and 30, Metropolitan Block, Lima, Ohio.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES A SPECIALTY

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m.
2 to 4 p. m.
7 to 8 p. m. 7-2 1m

WM. PUGH,
ICE DEALER.

Send your orders to telephone 31. All orders promptly attended to. Office, 907 E. High Street. 4-28 3m

MONEY TO LOAN.

I have Eastern money to loan at a very low rate of interest. Why pay 8 and 9 per cent. when you can get it so cheap. Call on me before you borrow.

T. K. WILKINS,

Rooms 9 and 10, Opera Block, Second Floor
Lima, Ohio 9-13 1

The "TWIN COMET and "LITTLE GIANT"

LAWNSPRINKLERS

BEST MADE.

UNIQUE! EFFICIENT! LABOR SAVING!

Will sprinkle 4 times greater area than any other Sprinklers made.

Highest Award at the Chicago Exposition!

Send for circulars giving prices and testimonials

E. STEBBINS MFG CO.,

Sole Manufacturers,

SPRINGFIELD, - - - MASS.

For sale by all Hardware and Rubber Stores in the U. S.

Agents Wanted—Can Make Big Money.

5-18 2m eod.

Prevent Wash Goods From Fading.

Wash goods liable to fade should be washed in a strong solution of salt, allowing a cup of salt to a quart of hot water. While the water is warm put the material in and let it lie for a time; then take out and wash in the usual way.

Properly Treated.

Leavitt—"There is a woman who treats her husband like a dog."

Bob—"Abuses him?"

Leavitt—"Oh, no Pets and fondles him."—*New York World.*

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

Wonderful! Marvelous!

are expressions frequently heard about cures effected by Foley's Kidney Cure. Do not fail to try this great remedy for any kidney trouble. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

FRANK HURD STRICKEN

Noted Free Trade Advocate Near Death's Door.

IS A VICTIM OF APOPLEXY.

The Famous Ex-Congressman of the Toledo District Is Stricken Down With a Dangerous Affliction at His Home.

TOLEDO, July 10.—Hon. Frank H. Hurd has been stricken with apoplexy and it is believed that he can live but a few hours. Mr. Hurd has always been a staunch advocate of free trade and one of the leaders of the Ohio Democracy. He has represented the Toledo district in congress several times. He is about 50 years old and has an extensive law practice.

MUST PAY POSTAGE.

Postal Laws to Be Enforced Against Railway Companies.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Railroad companies no longer may carry their business letters over their own roads without paying postage to the government. An order has been received from Postmaster General Wilson by Major Stewart and Postmaster Hesing insisting upon the enforcement of the postal laws against railways carrying their own letters.

An exception is made in favor of letters that have to do with the business of the train carrying them, but all letters to station agents and officials are forbidden to be carried without postage, and the inspectors are directed to enforce the law. The railroads, however, will not be required to mail their letters as ordinary citizens and corporations. They will be supplied by the government with a specially stamped envelope, which they must cancel on delivery to the trainman. The express companies have been using such envelopes for some years.

THREATS OF LYNCHING.

Two Young Men Arrested For the Murder of Minnie Keil.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 10.—The sheriff of Jackson county has arrested two young men named Milburg and Eckerbee on suspicion of being the murderers of Minnie Keil, whose body was found in a pasture near Bellevue Saturday. There has been intense excitement at Bellevue during the preliminary examination. The streets are crowded and many threats of lynching. The prisoners told contradicting stories and their attempt to prove an alibi failed. At midnight the excitement had subsided somewhat, but a strong guard surrounds the jail.

Nick Ray Captured.

GLASGOW, Ky., July 10.—Nick Ray, who killed Albert Scott at Edmunton last Saturday, was arrested by the sheriff of Metcalfe county and a deputy at a friend's house near Edmunton, where he had been hiding, and placed in jail.

Town Wiped Out.

MOUNT GILEAD, O., July 10.—The town of Marengo, 11 miles south of here in Morrow county, was almost completely wiped out by fire. A high wind and the lack of fire apparatus gave the flames full sway.

Quick Overland Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—John La France and Norman De Baux arrived in this city from New York last night. They made the trip on bicycles in 37 days, the best previous time being 45 days.

Treasury's Loss.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The treasury lost $263,000 in gold coin and $13,000 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $100,328,950. Of the coin withdrawals $250,000 was exported to Canada.

Railway Mortgage Filed.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—The American Trust and Savings bank of Chicago has filed a mortgage for $300,000 on the Monon railway property in this city, it being a recent loan for that amount.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For July 9.

New York.

Beef—Family, $8 50@9 00; extra mess, $8 00@7 00, packed, $7 50@9 00. Cut meats—pickled bellies, 4¼@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4¼c; pickled hams, 9½@10c. Lard—Western steam, $3 90. Pork—Old mess, $8 75@9 00, family, $9 75@10 50, short clear, $8 75@10 25.

Butter—Western dairy, 1[illegible]@12c; do creamery, 11½@15½c; do factory, 7@10c; Elgins, 15c; imitation creamery, 9½@13. Cheese—State large, 5½@6⅞c, small, 5½@7¼c part skims, 3@4½c; full skims, 1½@2c. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 12@13c. Western fresh, 10½@12c.

Wheat—63¼c. Corn—32¾c. Rye—37@37½c. Oats—20¼@25½c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Fair to best beeves, $3 45@4 55; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 70, mixed cows and bulls, $1 25@4 00; Texans, $2 00@3 90; western, $2 15@3 75.

Hogs—Light, $3 35@3 90; rough packing and shipping, $2 00@3 50; mixed and butchers', $3 15@3 50; heavy packing and shipping, $2 85@3 40; pigs, $2 25@3 55.

Sheep—Natives, $3 60@3 70; western, $3 70@4 00; Texans, $1 60@2 70. Lambs—$4 00@4 45.

Wheat—55¼c. Corn—26¾c. Oats—15½c. Rye—30c.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, $4 35@4 40, fair to good butchers, $4 20@4 30 bulls, cows and stags, $2 00@3 50.

Hogs—Heavy, $3 25@3 55, medium, $3 75@3 85; pigs $3 70@3 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, $3 90@4 10; common, $1 50@3 00, choice lambs, $5 00@5 30; exports, $3 60@4 30.

Buffalo.

Cattle—None on sale.

Hogs—Yorkers, $3 65@3 70, roughs, common to good, $3 35@3 55; mediums and heavies, $3 45@3 70; pigs, $3 85@3 95.

Sheep and lambs—Extras, $4 00@4 25; good prime, $2 10@3 80, common $1 50@2 25 choice lambs, $5 00@6 00. Veal calves, $5 65@6 45.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No 2 red, 60¼. Corn—No 2 mixed, 27¾c. Oats—No 2 mixed, 17c. Rye—No 2, 30c.

Lard—$3 67½. Bulk meats—$3 75. Bacon—$4 75.

Hogs—$3 00@3 70. Cattle—$2 25@4 15. Sheep—$1 50@3 75. Lambs—$3 25@6 00.

Toledo.

Wheat—58c. Corn—No 2 mixed, 28c. Oats—No. 2 white, 15¼c. Rye—31c. Cloverseed—$4 25.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Address of Welcome and Other Proceedings at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 10—Notwithstanding discouraging weather the Christian Endeavorers, gathered in thousands in Washington, were early astir wearing Endeavor badges, making their way to the many churches set apart for the sunrise services which begin the exercises of each day. It was a tribute to the enthusiasm and zeal of the visitors, tired as many of them were by long journeys.

In Tent Washington President Francis E. Clark of Boston presided, and Percy S. Foster of Washington acted as director of the vast chorus of singers. The program opened with a praise service, followed by devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Dr. F. D. Power of this city. A "Hymn of Welcome," specially composed for this convention by Colonel John Hay, was rendered with grand effect by the chorus, and the address of welcome of the committee of '96 was delivered by W. H. H. Smith, chairman of the committee, which elicited an appropriate response from Rev. E. J. Service of Detroit in behalf of the visitors. After another hymn had been sung the delegates listened to the reading of the report of Secretary John Willis Baer and the annual address of President Francis E. Clark. The morning ceremonies wound up with the singing of an anthem.

The services in Tent Endeavor were conducted by Rev. Howard B. Grose of Boston with O. E. Excell of Chicago in charge of the music. The address of welcome to the visitors in behalf of the District of Columbia, was delivered by Commissioner John W. Ross and was responded to by Professor W. W. Andrews of Sackville, N. B. Otherwise the services were similar in every respect to those conducted in Tent Washington, the annual reports and addresses being duplicated for the benefit of the thousands unable to secure admission to the first named tent.

The services in Tent Williston were to have been conducted under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Tennis Hamilton of Washington, with P. B. Bilhorn of Chicago in charge of the music; the Rev. Dr. S. H. Greene of this city was to have welcomed the visitors, and a proper response was to have been made by Bishop Alexander Walters of Jersey City, but these services were necessarily omitted owing to the collapse of the big tent.

COTELL UNMOVED

When the Jury Pronounced Him Guilty of Murder In First Degree.

AKRON, O., July 10.—Romulus Cotell, the self-confessed murderer of Alvin Stone, his wife and Ira F. Stillson, their hired man, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Cotell was unmoved. He chatted with friends after court was adjourned and while on his way back to the jail as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened.

Not so with his father and brother, however. The verdict was not unexpected, but it stunned them apparently, and they sat quiet and pale in their deep grief.

The usual motion for a new trial was made and it will be several days before the boy is sentenced to pay the penalty for his horrible crime.

FAMILY POISONED.

Three Children Dead and the Parents In a Critical Condition.

DANVILLE, Ind., July 10.—Three children of Adam Effingham, aged respectively 7, 11 and 15 years, are said to have died very suddenly, and now the father and mother are reported in a very critical condition. It develops that two days ago the whole family ate very heartily of boiled cabbage for dinner and supper, and that paris green, which had been sprinkled on the growing vegetable to kill worms, was present in such quantities as to poison them.

Prisoners Paroled.

COLUMBUS, O., July 10.—The board of penitentiary managers has granted paroles to the following men: James Williams, admitted Nov. 26, 1894, from Franklin county, to serve three years; Dallas Smith, from Jefferson county, admitted March 2, 1895, sentenced four years for burglary; Sam Sheehan, admitted Oct. 30, 1894, from Lucas county, to serve three years for highway robbery; Lewis Vandenburg, admitted Aug. 17, 1892, from Montgomery county, to serve five years for grand larceny.

Jail Escape Thwarted.

BOWLING GREEN, O., July 10.—Sheriff Biggs thwarted a scheme to break jail that was being planned by Doc Lee, alias Jones, who is charged with the murder of Night Policeman Baker, of North Baltimore. The bars of the rear window had been sawed and it would not have required many more hours for an escape to have been effected. How Lee procured the saws is a mystery, as there has been a guard at the jail grounds day and night since his confinement.

Caught In the Act.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—John McGrady of 106 East Water steet was assaulted at Third and Sycamore streets by three men, who attempted to rob him. Officers Brosman and Mullins witnessed the attempted holdup, but succeeded in capturing only one of the men. The fellow gave his name as Frank Gonzalies. He is a Mexican and hails from Fresno, Cal.

The Witness Broke Down.

PORTSMOUTH, O., July 10.—Robert Ratcliff of Pond Creek, O., broke down and confessed to burglarizing the store of Charles Davis and then burning it to the ground on the night of April 5, 1895. He had come to the city to appear against Jonas Manley and his son Joseph of Henley, whom he had charged with the crime.

New Incorporations.

COLUMBUS, O., July 10.—The B. F. Goodrich company, Akron, increase of capital stock from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000; the Policemen's Protective association of Cincinnati; the Voice company, Cleveland, capital stock $25,000.

Two Thousand Homeless.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—The town of Kobrina, in the province of Grodno, has been burned. Three hundred houses were destroyed and 2,000 people are homeless.

THE BOY AND THE BUTTON

How They Conspired to Estrange a Clergyman and a Troubled Spinster.

Several of the large tobacco manufacturing firms are now trying to popularize their goods with youthful consumers by giving away with each purchase a lapel button on which is printed some striking motto and it was one of these innocent pieces of brass that came near causing dissension in one of the fashionable churches of the city a few days ago. The 12 year old son of the pastor is full of worldliness and smokes cigarettes, so when buttons came to constitute a part of every package of cigarettes he was one of the first to be adorned. He soon had quite a collection, and in looking over it one day he saw one that struck him as being particularly appropriate for his father. So he picked it out, and going into the library, where the dignified old gentleman was busy at his next Sunday's sermon, he stole softly up behind him and pinned it on the ministerial lapel and then went on his light hearted, happy way.

A short time afterward one of the wealthiest pillars of the church, an eccentric and decidedly conventional spinster, called at the parsonage and proceeded to narrate unto her shepherd the woes that made her life a burden. She was driving away at a tremendous rate, the minister paying sympathetic attention, his fingers toying idly with the lapel of his coat, when the maiden lady's eyes fell on that button. A stern and rigid look settled on her naturally sour visage and she stopped talking abruptly. Then she rose to go.

"Excuse me," she said freezingly, "but I thought that was what ministers were for."

The bewildered parson tried in vain to detain her and obtain some explanation, but she was obdurate and hurried away, with indignation oozing from her every pore. He followed her to the door, and when she had slammed it after her was walking slowly back when he looked down on that button and the bold, black letters of the motto, "I've troubles of my own; don't tell me yours."—New York Journal.

The Verbatim Reporter.

"Jones," said the city editor to the new reporter, "I've got nobody to copy the hotel arrivals, so I wish you'd go over and take the Pacific House register."

The new reporter went straight to the hotel. A guest was registering, but the moment he was through the reporter grabbed the book and started.

"Hi, there," shouted the clerk, "bring that back!"

The clerk and all the bellboys got after him, but in vain. A moment later he burst triumphantly into the newspaper office out of breath.

"I—I got it!" he shouted.

"Got what?" asked the city editor.

"The register!"—New York Sunday World.

CARNEGIE'S ROAD.

Three Thousand Men Will Find Employment on the Work.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—The contract for the grading, tunneling, trestling and masonry of 31 miles of Andrew Carnegie's new railroad from Braddock to Butler, by which he will reach the lakes with the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie and connect with the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines, has been let to C. I. McDonald of Pittsburg. The contract price was a little over $700,000. Work must begin within five days, and the entire job must be finished by Jan. 1.

Three thousand men will be put to work on the road as soon as they can be placed. Part of the line is to be operated by electricity. No attention is to be paid to passenger traffic.

Physicians Baffled.

TIPTON, Ind., July 10.—Seven small children have died in the past week at Sugar Grove, this county, and there are twice as many cases of sickness, from a disease similar to flux, but which has baffled the best physicians in the county. Indianapolis experts are now trying to diagnose the disease.

McKinley Keeps Tab.

CANTON, July 10.—It was so cool in Canton there were fires in the grates at the McKinley home. Major McKinley was there and followed the work of the Chicago convention. He was probably as much interested in the speech of Senator Hill as any feature of the day.

ON THE DIAMOND.

The Great National Game as Played Yesterday—The Standing.

CLUB.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUB.	W.	L.	P.C.
Cleveland.	42	20	.677	Philadel'a.	34	34	.500
Baltimore	42	22	.656	Wash'ton	30	32	.483
Cin'nati	46	24	.657	Brooklyn	30	36	.454
Boston	38	27	.584	New York	27	37	.421
Pittsburg	36	29	.555	St. Louis	16	52	.235
Chicago	38	32	.542	Louisville.	14	48	.200

AT ST. LOUIS—										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	0	0—	9	12	1
Boston.	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3—	7	7	3

Batteries—Donohue and Murphy; Stivetts, Sullivan and Bergen. Umpire—Lynch.

AT LOUISVILLE—										R.	H.	E.
Louisville	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	*—	10	10	4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	3	8	2

Batteries—Hill and Dexter; Keener and Clements. Umpire—McFarland.

AT CHICAGO—										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	*—	9	10	3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	10	2

Batteries—Terry and Donohue; Sullivan and Zearfoss. Umpire—Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG—										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	*—	7	8	2
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0—	5	9	3

Batteries—Killen and Sugden; Kennedy and Burrell. Umpire—Betts.

AT CLEVELAND—										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	*—	7	11	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7	3

Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Pond and Clarke. Umpire—Hurst.

Postponed.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati-Washington game postponed; rain.

Western League.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 11; Grand Rapids, 8.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 8; Columbus, 7.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 17, Detroit, 4.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 6, Indianapolis, 7.

Interstate League.

At Saginaw—Saginaw-Toledo game postponed, rain.

At Washington, Pa—Washington, 5; Youngstown, 9.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, 2; Newcastle, 1.

At Jackson—Jackson-Fort Wayne game postponed, rain.

Turf Winners.

At Cincinnati—Chatterbox, Alvin, Souffle, Mertie Reed, Ben Amela.

At New York—Break O'Day, Cromwell, Winged Foot, Alcanna, Gotham, Decapod.

At Detroit—Nellie H III, Rhett Goode, Dayrezac, Ace, Johnny McHale, Omah Wood.

The Weather.

For Ohio—Showers, followed in the interior by fair; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds.

For Indiana—Fair and warmer; southerly to southeasterly winds.

For West Virginia—Fair and warmer; easterly to southeasterly winds.

CYCLING AS SHE IS TAUGHT.

The Lovers, Her Wheel and What Happens When She First Rides Alone.

He generally teaches her. It appears to him a capital idea, as being likely to afford unlimited opportunity for tete-a-tetes literal and metaphorical. And she receives the suggestion with unfeigned delight, having already made private attempts to subdue the inherent vice of her steed born alone in the back garden and, supported by her brother in the quietest side street procurable. But in the one case the bicycle has demolished the adjacent box borders, furiously attacked the fruit trees and bitten her shins and ankles, while in the other Jack has persistently and cruelly let go her waist at all the several crucial moments when common humanity would have suggested that he should hold on like a steam crane. "His" proposal comes in time to save her from despair and she arranges a meeting place as far from the haunts of men as the machinations of her mother and the business hours of "he" will allow.

Then they proceed to business. He puts the saddle up to its proper height, and she makes him lower it again, because, she says, it reduces the danger and makes her feel happier. Then he holds the machine with a grim firmness and decision meant to show it has met its master, while she puts her high heeled shoe on the frame, scrapes off a good bit of enamel and scrambles into the saddle. Afterward she catches hold of him with both hands and entreats him not to let the horrid thing move. He asks her mildly but firmly what she thinks she has come out for and begins to wheel it down the road. She holds the handle bar with one hand and clutches her lover by the scruff of the neck with the other, so that he silently curses stick up collars in his secret soul and wonders why it is no man can go spooning in his everyday clothes.

By and by she gently but firmly bores him off the crown of the road into the gutter, until his legs scrape against the curb. Then one of the pedals catches him in the calf and causes him suddenly to sit down on the edge of the footpath with the bicycle in his lap and the girl in the lap of the bicycle. After he has explained that it was all his fault and she has forgiven him they go on again. Now she is beginning to gain confidence, and she makes him trot smartly beside her for half a mile or so, every now and then lending the whole forces of his manly frame to keep her from climbing trees or removing such of her neighbors' landmarks as may lie handy in the shape of walls and gates. Then they come on a little slope, and she kicks the bicycle over in her efforts to ride up. He asks her if it isn't geared too high, and she says no; she lowered it herself with a monkey puzzler, or something of that sort, as soon as it arrived and hasn't allowed it to be raised since. And he sighs, but says nothing.

Then she tells him he can take his hand off the bar and only hold the saddle, and he does so and says nothing about the pieces that the saddle springs pinch out of his fingers. And thereafter comes a great display of skill and courage, and she is emboldened to order him to run beside with arms outspread like the wings of a guardian angel and not to touch her at all. And this he does until his wind gives out, when he seats himself on a rustic bench blossoming with nursemaids and babies and sees her wabble away into the dim distance. And then—then she looks aside (since she cannot look around) and calls upon his name and knows that he is no longer there. And she lets go the handles in a panic of terror and the road stands up and hits her on the head, while the bicycle lies down on her and tries to kick her and roll over her. But he comes up in time to save her from its fury, and as he wipes the dust off her dress he tells her that victory is hers at last, for she has ridden alone.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Wanted Him to Keep Well.

There was much sickness in the house, and Essie, in her evening prayer, commended each invalid by name to the care of the Deity. Then, after giving some particulars regarding individual symptoms, she wound up with:

"And please, dear God, take good care of yourself, for if you should get sick what would become of us?"—New York Sunday World.

She Was Detained.

Miss Matilda Snowball—Yer looks mighty pale and feeble like.

Miss Inkie White—No wonder when I tole yer dat dis is de fust time I has been out in six mumfs.

"What was de matter?"

"I was detained in de county jail."—Texas Sifter.

Still Suppressing Crime.

Excited Citizen—Officer, I've just been held up! There goes the scoundrel that did it!

Efficient Policeman—I'll 'tend to him in a minute. I'm after a little rascal that's ridin his bisickle 'thout any lantern.—Chicago Record.

The Whisky Was Too Strong.

"Shure, Oi've been trying to shoulder arms for 20 minutes, an Oi'm that wake Oi can't lift me musket off the ground."—Truth.

More Probable.

He—When I am married, I'll make a practice of coming down to dinner every evening in a dress suit.

She—And after you've been married awhile I've no doubt you'll come down to breakfast in one.—Truth.

The New Woman Aroused.

Mr. Whitewash—Dis am a world, Dinah, whar ebery hen has to scratch fo' herself.

Mrs. Whitewash—Mebbe, Sambo, but hens doan't had to scratch grub out ob a washtub fo' their roosters!—New York Sunday World.

Spring Fruits

Indulged in too freely give pain,

Gripes,

and such annoying ailments, cured by

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

Quickly and surely, nothing better, few equal it, in Cramps, Cholera Morbus and Stomach or Bowel Troubles, and pains of all kinds.

50c bottle holds 2½ times as much as a 25c bottle.

HERB MEDICINE CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

WINONA LAKE EXCURSIONS.

Special Rates via Pennsylvania Lines for Winona Assembly.

Season excursion tickets to Winona Lake (formerly Eagle Lake, Ind.,) will be sold by Pennsylvania Lines on and after June 21st. The return limit will include Oct. 31st, allowing a season's sojourn at this delightful resort. Special low rate tickets, good returning fifteen days from date of sale, will also be sold during the months of June, July and August.

Winona Lake is the site of Winona Assembly, which affords notable opportunities for recreation, instruction, entertainment and devotion. The Assembly grounds, comprising over 200 acres, surround the Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water near Warsaw, Ind., on the Fort Wayne Route. Many pretty cottages have been erected on the grounds, which are nicely shaded. The improvements include a fine park, bicycle track and ball ground, with a large amphitheater; an auditorium seating over 3,000 persons: college halls hotel, restaurants, and supply stores. Rates for entertainment at the hotel and boarding houses will be found very reasonable. The fishing is fine, and the large fleet of row boats and steamers afford facilities for delightful boating. The summer school will be in session from July 20th to August 14th, in charge of Dr. John M. Coulter. In August a Bible Conference will be held under the direction of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. Well-known educators and lecturers will take part in the educational work. Time may be pleasantly and profitably passed at this pleasant resort, and body and mind invigorated by health-giving recreation and instructive entertainment.

For rates and information about train facilities apply to Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or address F. Van Dusen, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. For information concerning the Assembly address Rev. R. V. Hunter, Eagle Lake P. O., Ind.

Go to Toledo via the Lima Northern Ry. Co., Sunday, July 12th—Special Train—Only $1.00 Round Trip.

The above excursion will give you the first chance of taking a ride on the new road, which has been ballasted and is now in fine condition. Special train will leave Lima at 9:15 a.m. The new bridge at Market street is now completed and we have made arrangements with the Street Railway Company to have plenty of cars running from the squre to the depot; also to meet train returning. 7t4

The Genuine Not Appreciated.

Summer Sojourner (at a neighboring farm house)—"You don't need to send over any more milk. I've engaged the milkman to bring it."

Farmer—"You have, hey? What's the matter with my milk?"

Summer Sojourner—"Matter? Why it was disgusting to look at. Every morning it was covered with a thick yellow scum."—*Judge*

"My mother, my wife and myself use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy whenever troubled with a cough or cold. It is the medicine of our home. I do not know how we could do without it. We feel that it is an indispensable article. The people in this vicinity too are beginning to learn of the merits of this excellent medicine. I never lose an opportunity to testify to its value for it has saved many a doctor's bill in my family. W. S. Musser, proprietor of the Musser House, Wilheim, Pa." This remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds. Try it and you will recommend it to your friends. For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner. C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

A Helpful Coterie.

"So you enjoy belonging to the Fat Men's Club?"

"Oh, yes: it is delightful."

"What are some of the pleasures?"

"Why, every fat man in the club discovers at once that all the other men in the club are fatter than he is."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

My Baby.

CANTON, O., 2-26, '96—Hand Medicine Co.—"My baby had been having wind colic since her birth and she was two months old when I procured a bottle of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. In less than two weeks' time she was cured of having colic and has never had it since. We had tried several other medicines but they did no good. I can cheerfully recommend your colic cure to be the best. Mrs. F. H. Rock." Sold by all druggists, 25c.

The Lima Times-Democrat

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA.

Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,
No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.
TELEPHONE CALL, No. 84.

THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is published every evening (except Sunday) and will be delivered at your supper table each evening upon the following terms:

One copy one year, in advance	$5.00
Six months, in advance	2.50
By carrier, per week	10 cents

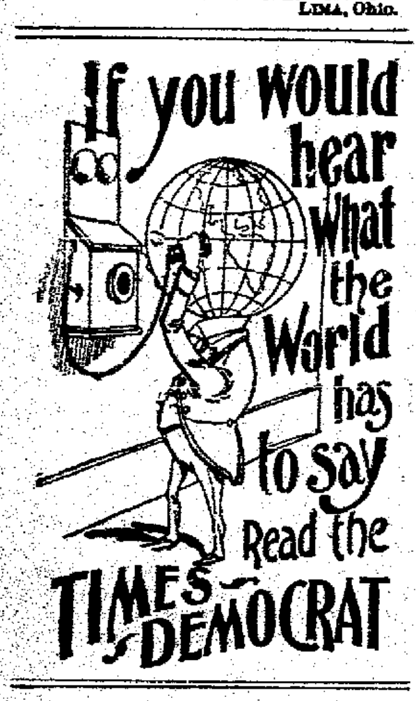
THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G. CO

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every postoffice in Allen county. THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing list attests its superiority over all competitors.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT—The Semi-Weekly edition issued by the TIMES-DEMOCRAT COMPANY, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains 56 columns of choice literary, editorial, news and advertising matter of great interest to everyone in the county. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged for at the rate of $1.50 per year.
Address all communications to
TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUB. CO.
LIMA, Ohio.


If you would hear what the World has to say Read the TIMES-DEMOCRAT

Democratic Judicial Convention.

The Democrats of the Third Judicial Circuit of Ohio will meet in delegate convention at the City of Lima, Ohio, on

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1896,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for said judicial circuit, to be voted for at the next general election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The basis of representation in said convention will be one vote for every 100 votes or fraction of fifty or more votes cast for James E. Campbell, for Governor of Ohio, at the November election, 1895. No mass delegations admitted.

Under the above apportionment, the several counties comprising the Circuit will be entitled to the following representation in the convention:

Counties.	Vote.	Delegate.
Allen	4424	44
Auglaize	3800	38
Crawford	4385	44
Defiance	2520	25
Hancock	3808	38
Hardin	3065	31
Henry	2867	29
Logan	1746	17
Marion	3373	34
Mercer	3302	33
Paulding	2879	29
Putnam	3301	33
Seneca	4652	47
Union	1695	17
Van Wert	3429	34
Wyandotte	2526	25
Total		510
Necessary to a choice		256

By order of committee.
E. B. GORDON, JR., Chairman.
JOHN W. LEARY, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE,
of Brown county.

Judge of Supreme Court,
E. J. BLANDIN,
of Cleveland.

Dairy and Food Commissioner,
PATRICK McKEOWN,
of Cincinnati.

Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,
of Licking.

For Presidential Electors at Large,
M. FECHHEIMER,
of Hamilton county.
T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,
Shelby county.

For District Elector,
MARTIN B. TRAINOR,
of Darke County.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. ROBB.

For Clerk of the Court,
U. M. SHAPPELL.

For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.

For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.

For Infirmary Director,
ELI MEOHLING.

For Commissioner,
T. C. BURNS.

The Republicans who admired the genius and judgment of the late James G. Blaine will be interested in knowing that he was a friend of silver, and in one of his speeches in the United States Senate in 1880 said:

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard, would if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and establishing gold as the sole unit of value, must have ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. Those would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly $7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, very equally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results that will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands.

"I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the constitution: indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the constitution, which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on Congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize either. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. I am in favor of having it enlarged."

MARVELOUS GROWTH OF EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The most significant feature of the export trade of the United States in the past three years has been the steadily increasing proportion of manufactures to other commodities. The very accurate and intelligent Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The exports of American manufactures for the fiscal year 1896 will exceed by nearly 25 per cent. the record of any preceding fiscal year. The figures for the eleven months ended May 31 last, show total exports of manufactures to the amount of $206,591,691—an increase of nearly $40,000,000 over the corresponding eleven months of 1895. The month of May alone showed an increase from $18,144,676 in 1895 to $22,016,999 in 1896. If June shows only as large an export of manufactures as last year the total for the year will be $224,000,000. An increase corresponding to that during the past eleven months would carry the total several millions higher. The percentage of manufacturing exports to total exports reached the unusual figure of about 35 per cent. during May, against an annual average during 1895 of 23.14 per cent. The total exports from the United States for the eleven months ended with May were $798,264,351, and the proportion of manufacturing exports was more than 25 per cent.—a figure never before attained in the history of the American export trade."

Two things are demonstrated by the swelling proportions of exported manufactures that go far to confirm the faith of the friends of Free Trade. The ability to sell in foreign markets is an irrefutable proof of ability to control the home market without the aid of government largesses. The extension of our foreign trade affords an outlet for our surplus manufacturers, and by every dollar's worth sent out of the country adds to the ability of the manufacturer as a consumer of home products. In this way the commercial, agricultural and industrial interests of the country may all be encouraged in a symmetrical growth and independence.

With the immense resources of the people of the United States in the raw material of manufacture, and their peerless position as the purveyors of food and raiment for other nations, it is a confession of weakness and of inability that they should take a secondary place as manufacturers and traders.—*Philadelphia Record.*

It would seem that the majority at St. Louis went out of its way to bring in opprobrious epithets and phrases insulting to the sincere bimetallists of the party. The financial plank starts in with the use of the words "sound money," thus plainly implying that the advocacy of bimetallism was a move for some sort of a dishonest or repudiating financial policy. It is an insult to the memory of Jefferson and Madison and the founders of the republic. It is an insult to the makers of the platforms of 1888 and 1892, which declared for the double standard. The next phrase, with a like sting of contemptuous misrepresentation, is where opposition is declared to every measure calculated to "debase our currency or impair our credit." A return to bimetallism will not "debase" the currency. Simply to go back to the standard of our fathers, which was in vogue until 1873, would not do this: nor would it "impair our credit." To borrow money without revenues provided to meet even the interest—this might impair our credit; but to put the country in a condition of prosperity, with good wages to the laborers, fair prices for farm products and a living chance for the manufacturer—this never would impair credit. These phrases clearly show a revolution in the control of the party. This gold plank indicates that it had simply sold out to the money lenders.

BRYAN CHOSEN

[Continued from First Page.]

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principle and purpose to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent to any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

Additions were also made declaring for arbitration and making the labor plank more explicit.

The platform was concluded without any marked applause.

Then the report for the minority was read by J. H. Wade of Ohio, a former reading clerk of the house of representatives. The gold people rose and cheered, but after their former outbreaks these efforts were faint. The indorsement of the Democratic administration, which Senator Hill had made a losing fight for in the committee on resolutions, brought down a yell from the galleries.

The issue was drawn. Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina mounted to to the stage to open the great debate in behalf of free coinage. A striking figure he was as he faced his audience. He introduced himself to them by saying that he came before them as he was, not as "the lying newspapers had represented him to be." A round of applause from the pit greeted this announcement, but it was drowned in the storm of hisses from the galleries, which was increased to a perfect whirlwind of sibilant sound as he added: "I came from a state which was the home of secession."

Tillman on Hisses.

Senator Tillman turned defiantly and fiercely surveyed the vast congregation who were hissing him. Then with a contemptuous toss of his head he looked down at the silver delegates before him, his eye blazing, and said with a sneer: "There are only three things that hiss," said he with a curl of his thin lips, "a goose, a serpent and a man." Raising his head and addressing the galleries, he shouted that the man who hissed South Carolina forgot the history of the revolution, when that state kept alive the fire of liberty. This provoked a wild demonstration from the silver men.

"South Carolina in 1860," he said, "led the fight in the Democratic party which disrupted it. Disruption," he continued, while the galleries hissed, "brought about the war and the war emancipated the black slaves. Now," he added, sweeping his arms through the air above his head, "we are leading the fight to emancipate the white slaves." This time the silver men had their inning, but they did not applaud very lustily when he declared that with conditions reversed he was willing to again see the Democratic party disrupted. Repeatedly, as he proceeded, the galleries hissed, and several times the sergeant-at-arms threatened to clear the galleries. The silver men had a chance to shout their approval when he declared that they were adopting a new declaration of independence—"16 to 1, or bust." The storm of hisses issued forth again when he repudiated the denial that this was a sectional contest. "I say it is a sectional issue," he cried, "and it will prevail."

Cleveland's Administration Denounced.

He was permitted to go on with comparative quiet. Then he surprised his hearers anew by an attack on Senator Hill because the senator from New York had refused to make the first speech on the platform and give the South Carolina man the reply.

Incidentally he said of Hill, "He despised the president of the United States in 1872; since then he has had cause to more than despise him," and scored Hill for assuming the role of apologist for the administration.

The attack on the president which followed did not find any marked demonstration. Tillman read the substitute resolution denouncing the administration of Cleveland as un-Democratic and tyrannical.

Senator Jones of Arkansas followed Senator Tillman, making a much more temperate speech. He repudiated the suggestion of Tillman that this question was sectional.

Senator Hill Speaks.

After this emphatic repudiation of Mr. Tillman's assertion, Mr. Jones left the platform. Senator Hill ascended the platform amid a perfect storm of applause. He went to the platform, shook the hand of the presiding officer, and then, with a smile, bowed his acknowledgments to the shouting, gesticulating crowd.

When at last order was partly restored, Mr. Hill began calmly but with a voice that readily reached to the galleries. He said he would not attempt to follow or answer the senator from South Carolina.

"I can say to him," said Mr. Hill, "that I am a Democrat, but not a gold bug."

South Carolina with all its power, proceeded Mr. Hill, could not drive him out of the Democratic party. He came here on a mission to unite, not to divide; to build up not to destroy; to plan for victories, not to plot for defeat. New York made no apologies to South Carolina.

The great Empire state had stood for years as the Gibraltar of Democracy. Mr. Hill said he deprecated attacks on those who believed in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He had always treated men of this opinion with respect, and he would do the same today.

Senator Hill continuing said: To him the question was one on which men fairly differed. He believed the best course for this convention to pursue was to take the first step toward international bimetallism. The United States could not safely ignore the monetary systems of great nations. And yet the majority platform contained no word favoring this desirable end. It contained no suggestion of what should be done if parity could not be maintained on the experiment of 16 to 1. All was risk and experiment.

"I believe," declared Mr. Hill, "that the course for us to take is to declare for international bimetallism, and stop there?"

Aside from the silver question, Mr. Hill went on, Why had this platform gone into the greenback question? why had it gone into the question of banks and bonds? He had hoped that the counsels of wise, calm, cool-headed men would prevail.

What was the advantage, he asked, of placing in the platform an implied pledge for the issue of paper currency? Democratic tradition has always favored hard money. The senator from Arkansas had declared that the platform said what it meant and meant what it said. He challenged some one who was to follow him to explain what this plank meant. He denounced a declaration of a policy for the issue of paper money as suicidal.

The income tax plank also he scathingly criticised. He stood amazed, he said, that the followers of Samuel J. Tilden, who all his life opposed it, should now seek to commit the party to this ridiculous scheme, and who, to do so, were forced to condemn the supreme court of the United States. His keen sarcasm cut like a knife and set his followers to cheering at every thrust of his keen blade. "I will," he said, "refuse to follow any such a revolutionary step as that. When has devotion to an income tax become the test of Democracy?"

He attacked also the plank which he said for the first time committed the party to opposition to life tenure of office.

At this time, he proceeded suggestively, he would no go further into this platform, which raised questions foreign to Democracy, questions on which the party was divided and made them the test of Democracy. He cared nothing for the section from which a Democrat came, so long as he was a Democrat he could take him by the hand. Why then drive out the party Democrats who have grown gray in the service to make room for those who had lost their position in the Republican party.

He gave a grave warning just before he concluded. "If this convention after declaring for free silver," he said, "nominates any candidate but one your Populistic friends will nominate a ticket and your free silver friends will join hands with them."

"No, no," shouted a delegate.

"Ah," replied Mr. Hill quickly, "who is there in this convention to speak for this wing of the Republican party?" This keen response set the gold men to cheering.

The demonstration was renewed when with an inclination of his head toward the little coterie of free silver bolters from the St. Louis convention, grouped on the platform, he said: "I see on this platform a number of distinguished gentlemen who are counseling this policy. They never voted the Democratic ticket in their lives." He concluded with a plea for the integrity of the party. "We want to build up the Democratic party," he said, "not tear it down."

Vilas Defends Minority Report.

Senator William F. Vilas of Wisconsin, who had served in the first Cleveland cabinet as postmaster general, stepped to the platform, when the Hill enthusiasm had begun to wane. The senator is familiar to Washington as one of the spokesmen and defenders of President Cleveland.

It was to protest against a proposed revolution in party faith that he spoke for the minority. Ardor will redress no wrongs, fury will rage vainly against principles of finance, was one aphorism with which he strove to stem the silver current.

Boy Orator of the Platte.

The demonstration that followed Russell from the platform was submerged with the storms of cheers that greeted the appearance on the stage of William J. Bryan, the "boy orator of the Platte," whose star as a presidential possibility had for 24 hours burned brightly on the convention horizon.

Mr. Bryan stood with a smile playing on his face and an uplifted arm waiting for silence. While he stood there waiting hundreds had their first view of a man whose political life in congress has been identified with the movement for free silver. He was in face and figure a Roman on the stage—the likeness of one stepped from the tragic stage. He spoke deprecatingly of himself. "But," he added, "the humblest citizen in the land, when clad in the armor of righteousness, is stronger than all hosts of error."

"The cause of silver he declared was the cause of liberty of humanity; therefore he deprecated any denunciation of President Cleveland because the issue was not to be brought down to the level of a personality. To the complaint of the east that the silver men would not discuss the question, he replied that the convention was assembled merely to render a judgment [illegible] people.

"They ask us if a Robespierre will arise. No; instead of that the people need an Andrew Jackson to do as Jackson did in resisting encroachments against the people."

Turning to the income tax question, Mr. Bryan declared that it was not unconstitutional until one judge had changed his mind, and the great economic principle of an income tax could not rest upon the change of mind of a single judge.

The speaker referred to the merciless domination of the gold power in the past and added: "But I warn them they shall not crucify the Democratic party on a cross of gold."

The conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech was marked by the most enthusiastic demonstration of the convention.

Cleveland Not Indorsed.

Mr. Hill waived a vote by states on his two amendments, one relating to the impairment of contracts and the other declaring that the advocacy of free coinage was based on the belief that the two metals would be maintained at a parity and pledging the party if it failed to suspend further coinage. He demanded a vote, however, on another resolution which he offered to commend the national Democratic administration for its economy, honesty, fidelity and courage. The applause was thin when this resolution was read, but when Senator Hinrichsen cast 48 votes against the resolution the galleries hissed.

The announcement of the defeat of the resolution by a vote of 357 to 564 was greeted with a slight sputter of hisses. Senator Tillman got on a chair and withdrew the resolution and censure he had read during his speech. "The vote just taken," said he, "is equivalent to a vote of censure. Where an affirmative proposition is negative its converse is affirmed. A brave man never strikes a fallen foe. I withdraw the resolution of censure."

The Platform Adopted.

There were a few cheers mingled with more hisses. Upon Mr. Hill's demand the vote was then taken by states on the adoption of the platform. It was taken in almost total silence. As New York and Pennsylvania cast their big block of votes against the platform, however, there was considerable cheering.

A noticeable group of gold leaders attracted attention in front of the seats occupied by the Massachusetts delegation while the vote was being taken. William C. Whitney of New York came up and leaned over young Governor Russell and they were soon joined by Ben Cable, the blonde young Illinois gold leader; by McDermott of New Jersey, Stevenson, the Michigan administration man, and lesser lights. Their heads were together in earnest conference and their faces wore a decidedly gloomy cast. It soon became whispered about that the object of the discussion was whether the gold men could consistently vote for a candidate for the platform which was to be adopted.

The result was announced—628 to 301 with one absent—and the revised Democratic creed had been signed, sealed and ratified. The silver men gave a cheer and immediately, at 4:50, the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Evening Session Opens.

The night session furnished all the preliminary incidents of the most dramatic act of the convention. It was by long odds the most spectacular, for as the hands of the clock were creeping on toward the appointed hour of eight, when the president making was to begin, the great banks of seats filled with the biggest crowd which has yet secured admission, for the first time filling the galleries and attaining to the Chicago standard of bigness.

Outside hundreds were clamoring before the doors and stirring up stifling clouds of dust which hung over the scene like smoke; the trolleys and elevated cars and special trains were emptying thousands, the streets were a mass of cabs, carriages and bicycles.

Rumors of Deals.

Rumors of deals and combinations are being bandied everywhere, throwing panics into the camps of favorite sons. Managers of booms were rallying their forces, deploying skirmishers and sending emissaries into hostile camps, while knots of conferring delegates had their heads together in corners. The news spread quickly that the New York delegation had decided to hold aloof from the voting because they would take no action based on the platform which had been adopted.

This move threw into chaos some of the combinations and estimates, and no one knew just what its effect might be on the field of candidates, particularly as the New Yorkers were making arguments to influence the other eastern states to stand with them in their passive attitude. Many rumors clustered about young Bryan of Nebraska, whose wonderful afternoon speech had carried him into a formidable position in the field and won for him partisans who seemed to be doing active work.

Raps For Order.

It was 8:32 before the acting chairman, Mr. Richardson, rapped long and loud, and then failing to bring order out of the confused murmur of many voices, the shuffle of feet and the shouting of orders by the subordinates, appealed to the crowds to "respect the gavel." Sergeant-at-arms Martin came to the front of the platform and called loudly to his aides to restore order and clear the aisles.

Senator Jones of Arkansas gained recognition and moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for president of the United States. It was carried with a roar, the galleries adding a round of applause in recognition of the actual opening of the contest. Chairman Richardson announced that by agreement the roll of states would be called for the presentation of candidates.

Alabama was first to be called, and the chairman announced that the state would pass for the present. Arkansas came next. "Arkansas yields to Senator Vest of Missouri," shouted Senator Jones, and there was a wave of applause from the Bland adherents. Senator Vest's first mention of the name of Bland brought out a short demonstration.

Vest Nominates Bland.

Senator Vest made a stirring speech. His eulogy on Silver Dick Bland was vociferously applauded. The senator's closing words were the signal for another Bland demonstration, this time long, loud and enthusiastic. A banner bearing the well known face of "Silver Dick" was hoisted in the middle aisle. The convention rose en masse, men cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs. The Bland banner was carried down to the platform, then circled around the delegates. From every quarter of the hall Bland banners made their appearance, some bearing his picture, others 16 to 1, others voicing the "invincible and irrepressible" sentiments of the Missouri candidate. Meanwhile the wild clamor continued.

One man far up among the spectators turned an umbrella inside out and waved it madly. The bearers of banners and transparencies formed in twos and fours and circled the hall. To add to the great volume of sound both bands played simultaneously. It was 14 minutes before Chairman Richardson attempted to check the demonstration.

Governor Overmeyer of Kansas began to make the seconding speech under difficulties, for a small riot was stirring in front of the platform when he swept his right arm across the arena. When quiet was restored he spoke of the good virtues and running qualities of Bland.

The tributes to silver were shrilly received as was the reference to Ickelheimer & Morgan, and the resounding shout of "Bland, Bland, Bland," with which the oration was rounded out.

Another seconding speech was made by ex-Congressman John R. Williams of Illinois, who said that he had served four years on the coinage committee of the house of representatives with the Missouri statesman, and paid homage to his honesty, intelligence and fidelity.

Coming from an Illinois man the delegates thought they saw a reference to Vice President Stevenson in the adjuration not to nominate a man whose "breathless silence on this burning question" needed explanation, and "Teller" was whispered when the speaker said that no Republican words of his candidate would rise up in the campaign to dampen the entusiasm of Democrats. Another Bland cheer was attempted after this speech, but the delegates were too tired to shout.

Bryan's Name Sprung.

Ex-Senator Patrick Walsh spoke when Georgia was called, announcing that the delegation had selected Colonel H. T. Lewis to nominate the man for whom Georgia would vote. No one knew whom Mr. Lewis intended to name. The elements of uncertainty clouding his purpose gave him a close hearing. "He needs no speech to recommend him to this convention," said Mr. Lewis. Then after his eloquent encomiums Lewis said, "I refer to the honorable William J. Bryan of Nebraska." The words exploded another mine of the same fiery sort which the Nebraskan had inflamed with his own oratory a few hours before. Three or four state delegations were on their chairs leading the cheer, with the lungs of scattering delegates from other states abetting them.

NOT INDORSED.

The Convention Declines to Commend the National Administration.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The vote on Senator Hill's amendment to commend the national Democratic administration, as compared with the vote on the platform, showed that President Cleveland had some admirers among the silver men who declined to give him a slap even indirectly. The vote on the silver platform resulted 628 yeas to 301 nays, with one not voting. The vote on the Hill motion resulted 339 yeas to 564 nays. Of course most of the silver men voted against the amendment about the administration. However, it received 38 more votes than those which were cast against the adoption of the platform. This vote was only another proof of how tightly the lines were drawn between the gold and silver forces. The 46 votes from Ohio were cast solidly against the Hill motion under the unit rule, although several delegates were individually in favor of the motion. The Ohio vote was cast solidly for the adoption of the silver platform.

The vote on Mr. Hill's amendment about the administration was as follows:

States.	Yes	No	States.	Yes	No
Alabama	..	22	New York	72	
Arkansas	..	16	N. Carolina	..	22
California	11	3	North Dakota		5
Colorado	..	8	Ohio		46
Connecticut	12	.	Oregon		8
Delaware	5	1	Pennsylvania	64	..
Florida	7	1	Rhode Island	8	..
Georgia	..	26	South Carolina	..	18
Idaho	..	6	South Dakota	8	
Illinois	..	48	Tennessee		24
Indiana	..	30	Texas		30
Iowa	..	26	Utah		6
Kansas	..	20	Vermont	8	
Kentucky	..	26	Virginia		24
Louisiana	..	16	Washington	3	5
Maine	11	1	West Virginia	..	11
Maryland	16	..	Wisconsin	24	
Massachusetts	28	..	Wyoming		6
Michigan	28	..	Alaska	6	
Minnesota	17	1	Arizona	..	6
Mississippi	..	18	Dis. Columbia	1	5
Missouri	..	34	New Mexico		6
Montana	..	4	Oklahoma		6
Nebraska	..	16	Indian Terri'y		6
Nevada	..	6			
New Hampsh'r	8				
New Jersey	20	..			
			Totals	359	564

Absent, 5; not voting, 60.

Tired of Life.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind., July 10.—Miss Ora Lockhart, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stout, ended her life by swallowing a large dose of paris green.

No More Midnight Falls.

She watched him put the package away carefully and, womanlike, she was curious.

"What is it?" she asked.

"Phosphorus," he replied.

"What do you intend to do with it?" she persisted.

"Last night," he explained with deliberation, in the tone of a man who felt that he had a grievance, "I came home late."

"As usual."

He paid no attention to the insinuation, but continued his explanation.

"You may recall," he said, "that I fell over two chairs and a doll carriage and stepped on a wooden ball that threw me on the back of my neck."

"I recall it," she admitted. "It waked up all the neighbors as well as myself. What of it?"

"Nothing. Oh, nothing at all," he replied sarcastically. "It was a small matter, but it annoyed me, and I made up my mind that if you couldn't teach the children to put their things away where they belong I would at least make arrangements so that I would know where they are when I come home after lodge meeting tonight. This phosphorus"—

"Pooh!" she retorted contemptuously, "you'd have stepped on an electric light if it had been in your way last night."—Chicago Post.

The long line of English precedence is closed by burgesses, who rank next below citizens, who follow officers of the army and navy.

Stolzenbach's

BREAD.

HERE
IS
BREAD
WHICH
STRENGTHENS
MAN'S
HEART
AND
THEREFORE
IS
CALLED
THE
STAFF
—OF—
LIFE.

FIREWORKS!

FLAGS!

All the Novelties in

PYROTECHNICS!

Special prices on Lawn Displays if bought in advance.

DOWNARD & SON,
BOOKSELLERS.

Imitation hurts the original—at first—but after that—it's all right. • The survival of the fittest decides the question. HIRES Rootbeer stands in the face of all imitations way beyond all of its competitors.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

WANTED

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Enquire at once at 705 south Main street. tf

WANTED—A situation as salesman. Good reference. Bond given if required. Have had experience in fruit store. Address
GUY HENDERSON,
1t Box 57, Wapakoneta Ohio.

WANTED—Two girls, one for second cook and one for dishwashing and general work in kitchen, at HOME RESTAURANT, 134 west High street.

AGENTS WANTED—For Campaign book. Non-partisan hand book of political information. 600 pages; 100 portraits of national men. Heavily bound. Price $1. Every voter wants it on sight. Sells itself. Big profits. Outfit free. Send 15 cents for postage and begin at once. NIELEN & CO., Pub'rs, Cincinnati, Ohio. 24-12t

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Jacob B. Huller, deceased.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Jacob B. Huller, late of Allen county, deceased. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

Dated this 7th day of July, A. D. 1896.

LORENZ J. HOLZFOSTER,
7-8-3w Executor.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I have money to loan on good city and farm property in sums to suit, at lowest terms and rates of interest. No delay. Give me a call before making arrangements elsewhere.

W. H. WALLACE,
Room 6, Second Floor Holmes Block
1-87 tf

The King's Daughters,

Of Church of Christ will serve Ice Cream and Cake in the O'Connor block, on north Main st., both afternoon and evening.

Pay gas bills to-day and save the discount.

The Ladies of Baptist Church

Will hold an exchange at Mrs. Rogers' all day Syturday. 1t

IMPORTANT SUIT

Against an Oil Operator in Ottawa County.

CONCERNS ALL PRODUCERS.

The Circuit Court Decides That the Flow of Salt Water From an Oil Well Is Not Refuse Matter—Will Interest Local Producers.

Considerable trouble has been had by many oil men in regard to the overflow of oil, salt water and other refuse matter. A case was recently tried in Ottawa county which will be of interest to every oil man or any person who has complaint against the overflow of salt water from a well.

The case referred to is the famous salt water case against W. H. Burns, the wealthy Woodville oil operator, which has just recently been thrown out of court. Mr. Burns is now a free man and will let the salt water flows seek a natural channel. The winning of the suit was due to the push and energy of the Western Oil Men's association, which fought the bill hard in the state legislature. The Ottawa *County Republican* has the following statistics of the case:

"State of Ohio vs. Wm. Burns. This was a criminal action brought by the State of Ohio against Wm. Bruns in which he was charged with causing and permitting refuse matter from his oil wells in Sandusky county to flow into the Portage river. The case was tried in the Common Pleas court, and the evidence only went to show that the defendant had permitted salt water from his oil wells to flow into the river, and that this was a grievance to the inhabitants of Ottawa county. The main question in the case was whether salt water coming from an oil well would be considered under the statute as refuse matter. The Common Pleas court, when this question was raised there, held that salt water was a refuse product of an oil well, and if the defendant permitted that to flow into the river that he was guilty as he stood charged in the indictment, and so instructed the jury, and the jury thereupon returned a verdict of guilty. Exceptions were taken, and a petition in error filed in the Circuit court. The Circuit court held that salt water was not the refuse product of an oil well, and that in permitting it to flow in the river, the defense had violated no provision of the statute, and that, therefore, the Common Pleas court erred in charging the jury that if they found that the defendant had permitted salt water from his oil wells to flow into the Portage river, they should find him guilty. The judgment and verdict of the Common Pleas court was set aside, and the case was remanded for a new trial."

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

NOTES.

Supt. S. R. Kramer, of the L. E. & W., went to Fostoria this morning.

Conductor Peck, of the L. E. & W., reported for work this morning after several days absence.

C. & E. switch engine 572 has been sent to the shops at Huntington, and engine 680 sent here.

The work of equipping the L. E. & W. rolling stock with air has been commenced at the shops.

A. H. Polhamus, road foreman of engines of the P., Ft. W. & C. road, was in Lima last evening.

The Niagara Falls excursion business is now on. The Lake Erie & Western announces its annual excursion for August 6th.

Roadmaster J. M. Craig, of the Pittsburg, is in the city to-day. He is feeling greatly elated over the fact that he is now a grandfather.

Panhandle train 21 was on Sunday hauled from Columbus to Xenia, fifty-five miles in 52 minutes, breaking all former speed records with a passenger train between these points.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

The Erie Railway company is doing away with the ditches along the side of the track and substituting a large sized tile to carry off the surface water and save the expense of cleaning out the ditches after every heavy rain.

15 per cent. off on all Carriages, Buggies, Harness and horse goods.

W. A GERMANN,
Salesman, 121 west High St.
7-4t and 4t fri semi.

Opening of the Lima Northern Ry. Co. for Excursion Business—Only $1.00 to Toledo and Return, Sunday, July 12th, 1896.

Special train of ten coaches will leave the Lima Northern depot at Bellefontaine ave., for Toledo via L. N., Malinta and the Clover Leaf, at 9:15 a. m. Sunday, July 12th, arriving at Toledo at 11:15 a. m. Returning the special will leave Toledo at 8 p. m., giving nine hours at Toledo. Remember that this route is only seven miles further than the short line, and that we can make as good time. 7 4t

Pay gas bills to-day and save the discount.

MUST MOVE.

The Columbia Shoe Store
Must Vacate Its Present Quarters.

The building in which we are at present located will be torn down and a magnificent building put up in its stead. We have at present the largest shoe room in the city, 22x115 feet, and where to move is a quandry to us.

Now we have a proposition to offer to our friends and customers: We must move, but we do not wish to move any more stock than we are obliged to. Money is more easily moved than shoes, besides Shoes do not improve with age. Now will you buy Shoes if you can get them for

20 to 40 Per Cent Less

Than you have been paying for them? Will you buy them right away? Buy them now, help us out and make money for yourselves.

HERE THEY ARE.

Any Ladies' Shoe in the store, black or tan, we offer for $3.00 per pair; $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes. (E. C. Burt's and Banister's excepted, as we have a contract with these firms.)

Any Ladies' tan Oxfords in the store, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 grades, we offer for $2.25.

Any Gent's black or tan Shoe in the store, hand sewed, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 Shoes, we offer for $3.00 per pair. (J. A. Banister's goods excepted, as we have a contract with this firm.)

Just think of it! All those pretty silk vesting tips, colored vici kids and duck top Shoes, sold everywhere at all times for $5.00; rather than move them, will sell at once for $3.00 per pair.

Buy Shoes Now and Save Dollars!

Help us move, you will be liberally paid. Buy early and get what you want. Buy them of us and make money.

THE COLUMBIA,
LEADING SHOE HOUSE, LIMA, OHIO.
We Are Still at The Old Stand.

OFFER ACCEPTED.

C. H. & D. & Sourthern Railway to Purchase the Cincinnati Southern.

It appears from a dispatch sent out from Cincinnati, that what the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, and the Southern Railway Company, have closed a contract to purchase the Cincinnati Southern road about which Cincinnati, during the last few years, has had so much trouble. The road is owned by the city of Cincinnati, and was built by bonds issued by the city. For some time the city has been endeavoring to dispose of it in some manner. The Sinking Fund trustees have accepted the offer of Messrs. A. B. Andrews and Henry A. Taylor, representing the Southern railway and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway company for the sale of the Cincinnati Southern for $19,000,000. The sinking fund trustees have ordered the advertisements for the special election to be published next Saturday.

The Collar.

"No," repeated the stateswoman severely, "I wear nobody's collar. Why, collars haven't been worn by swell people for two seasons. The very idea!"—Detroit Tribune.

Real Estate Quiet.

Eastern Man—Anything stirring in real estate out your way this season?

Western Man (gloomily)—No-o, not even a landslide.—New York Weekly.

A Rural Retrospect.

The "old oaken bucket" hangs there by the well,
With the green moss around it, I know,
But the heart in my breast still delighteth the best
In the melon that's cooling below;
In the melon that's seen
With a circle of green
In the depths of the waters below.

I know the tired mules have come home from the field,
The farmhand's forsaken the hoe,
But naught in the picture such pleasure can yield
As the melon that's cooling below;
As the melon that's seen
In the glory of green
In the depths of the cool well below!
—Atlanta Constitution.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Homer G. Mowen and Hattie Patterson.

H. F. Long and Delphia Anspach.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

William Lewis, Sr., and wife to Casper Herrmann; inlot 47, Bluffton, $12.

John Martin and wife to Conrad Donner: part of inlot 20, Bluffton, $350.

Rudolph Miller and wife to Ira M. Townsend; 1 acre, Richland township, $96.75.

Y. M. C. A. Basket Ball at Hover's Park.

Tuesday evening at 7:45 the business men and clerks meet in competition for the first time on the present grounds; captain Thompson and captain Chase respectively. The public, without doubt, will have the privilege of witnessing a repetition of last winter's competition between same teams. Come and shout.

All Lima People Should Show Their Appreciation of the Completion of the Lima Northern Railway Co. by Patronizing Their First Excursion, Which will be Run to Toledo Sunday, July 12th.—$1 Round Trip

Special train will leave the O. S. and L. N. depot at Bellefontaine avenue at 9:15 a. m. Sunday, July 12th, for Toledo, reaching there in time to make connection with steamers for Presque Isle and other lake resorts. Returning special train will leave Toledo at 8:00 p. m. Other attractions you can visit are Lake Erie park, Casino, Marengo park and Eden park, all of which can be reached by the street cars. 7-4t

Don't Stop Him!

He has a bad attack of colic and is making for Vortkamp's drug store after a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoea and Colic Cure. 25c. and 50c.

Do You Know That Shoes Are Cheaper Than Ever Before? . . .

ARE YOU BUYING YOUR SHOES AT THE OLD OR THE NEW PRICE?

WE have been picking up snaps during the last sixty days from parties who needed some cash very badly. We bought them way down low. We are selling good goods at lower prices than many dealers had to pay for the poorest kind of shoddy a year ago. TRY THE NEW SHOE MAN AT WEBB'S OLD STAND.

I. E. AVERY.
135 NORTH MAIN ST.

We have just received a line of

FIRE CLAY PUDDING DISHES
—AND—
FIRE CLAY STEWERS
FOR OUR
ECONOMY BASEMENT.

The cheapest line of Pottery ever offered in the U. S. For cooking purposes, for Pudding, Game, Pies, etc., these vessels have no equal. They contain no poisonous substances, and can be used for anything, Soup, Milk etc., etc. Call and see them.

1	Quart Stewers	10c
2½	Quart Stewers	19c
4	Quart Stewers	25c
6	Quart Stewers	35c
4	in. Fire Clay Pudding Dishes	4c
5	in. Fire Clay Pudding Dishes	5c
6	in. Fire Clay Pudding Dishes	6c
7	in. Fire Clay Pudding Dishes	7c
8	in. Fire Clay Pudding Dishes	9c
9	in. Fire Clay Pudding Dishes	12c
10	in. Fire Clay Pudding Dishes	15c
11	in. Fire Clay Pudding Dishes	20c
12	in. Fire Clay Pudding Dishes	25c

FELTZ BROS. & CO.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

NO USE FOR MONEY.

A SETTLEMENT OF QUEER PEOPLE ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

They Do Not Worry About Fine Houses and Raiment, and Food Is as Plentiful as Air. They Are Not Worried Over Financial Problems.

"We had to remain in Panama but three days before the steamer sailed," said a traveler who had recently returned from a trip across the isthmus, as he lighted a fresh cigar, "and a friend and I decided to spend the time exploring the bay. We hired two West India darkies, who had a dugout with a sail which could be used when the wind was fair to row us around. Well, of course, we sailed up the canal as far as there was any water and saw the progress which had been made, or rather the lack of progress, but that is another story.

"We shot one alligator and shot at a dozen more. They were lying along the banks of the canal sunning themselves, and looked exactly like logs to the inexperienced eye from a distance. Upon nearer approach the log would suddenly become animated and would slide off the bank into the water with a splash.

"But what I started to tell about was a peculiar settlement of natives some distance up the northern shore of the bay. It seemed peculiar to me, but such things may be common down in that country I am told they are. At any rate, it was a settlement of people who had kept themselves so far removed from the modern world that they had no desire for money.

"To tell the truth, they have little or no use for money, but yet I have never before seen people who honestly cared so little for the root of all evil as these half naked natives of the isthmus did. It was a small settlement of perhaps two dozen houses. A dwelling consisted of small poles stuck up endways, an inch or so apart, to allow the air to circulate freely, with a thatched roof. Each habitation consisted of one room, open to the gaze of all the neighbors through the spaces between the poles.

"In this lived father, mother, children, pigs, dogs, chickens and any other animals in the possession of the family. The children, up to the age of 12 or 14, did not wear any clothing whatever, and the adults none to amount to anything. Bananas, cocoanuts and other tropical fruits grew on every hand, and there were plenty of fish in the bay, which were easily caught.

"The members of the whole community seemed to spend their time much as the alligators did, lying about sleeping and sunning themselves. When they wanted any fruit, it was to be had for the picking, and the fish were secured almost as easily. It was a long sail in our small boat from the ship lying at anchor in the bay, but we had started early, the wind was fair and we arrived at the settlement about noon. The natives paid little attention to us and some of them did not deign even to wake up as we passed. Others partly opened their eyes and listlessly looked up upon our approach, but when we had passed they went to sleep again without so much as turning their heads to see where we were going.

"Our guides told us to pick as much of the fruit as we wished. We expressed a fear that the owners would object, but were assured that they would not. So we picked a basketful in one family's back yard, if that fenceless town could be said to have a back yard. But we felt somewhat guilty nevertheless in walking away with a big basket of delicious fruit without so much as offering to pay anything for it. We so expressed ourselves to our guides, so they told us to offer the people something—whatever we pleased.

"I took several small silver pieces from my pocket and offered them to the man who seemed to be the head of the family. He was lying with half closed eyes near the entrance of his home. He opened his eyes a little wider when I approached, looking at the coins in my outstretched hand, shook his head and mumbled something which I could not understand. I looked inquiringly at the guide, who had followed me. 'He says he has no use for it,' the guide interpreted, and so we went our way, and it was starlight when we again reached the ship."—New York Tribune.

Wales Not a Fashion Leader.

It is not true, one now learns, that the Prince of Wales is the leader of fashion. The heir apparent, in fact, is not allowed to be aggressive enough to be a leader. One of the proofs that he does not lead fashion is that he wears a silk hat with a sack coat. It also proves that he does not follow the fashion. The real swells who do set the male fashions once resolved to make an innovation during Ascot week. Sporting men were dressing in light clothes and white hats, whereupon all the men in the swim appeared in black hats, black frock coats and dark trousers. For some reason the prince had not been notified of this change, and was caught in the paddock in a snuff colored suit.—London Tit Bits.

A Poisonous Frog.

People in general look upon all species of the frog as being perfectly harmless. Should you be traveling in New Granada (United States of Colombia), however, you would do well to let a certain little tree creature severely alone. He secretes a poison equally as deadly as that of the rattlesnake. It exudes from his skin in the shape of a milky liquid and is used by the natives as a poison for their arrows.—St. Louis Republic.

According to the patent laws of Switzerland work on a patent device must begin in that country within three years from the date of the patent.

The bones of all flying birds are hollow and filled with air, thus combining the greatest strength with the greatest possible lightness.

MANICURING AT HOME.

One Branch of a Business That Is Constantly Increasing.

Of the greatly increased and still increasing number of persons who have their hands attended to by professional manicures, a considerable number now have the work done at home. Among the customers at the large manicuring establishments there are almost as many men as women. Those whose hands are cared for at home are nearly all women and regular customers. Operators are sent to them at any desired hour from the manicuring establishments, and there are now visiting manicures who devote themselves entirely to home work. The visiting manicure acquires the art in a manicuring establishment. An apt pupil can learn the work in two or three months. Then she sets about building up a route of customers. Women usually have their hands cared for once a week. They are not likely all to want the work done at the same time, and the visiting manicure endeavors to lay out a route that can be covered without loss of time and which will keep her constantly employed.

More and more parents now have the hands of their children, both boys and girls, cared for by a manicure, beginning when the child is 6 or 7 years old. In the case of children, the work is as often done to cure them of the habit of biting the finger nails as it is to beautify them. It is sought to instill in the child a pride in the appearance of the nails, and thus to prompt it to preserve them in good order. The work thus begun is likely to be continued for purposes of beautifying.

The number of people, men and women, who now have their feet attended to by the chiropodist, as they do their hands by the manicure, has also increased greatly. The work upon the hands is done to beautify them; upon the feet, for comfort. It is now required, by the law of June 3, 1895, that chiropodists shall pass an examination by a board of examiners of the Pedic Society of the State of New York. Some persons have their feet cared for at home, but much the greater number go to a manicuring establishment, in which chiropodists also are employed, or to a chiropodist's establishment.—New York Sun.

AN ABLE PRACTICAL JOKE.

It Created Considerable Excitement In a University City.

The Cambridge (England) Independent Press retells the story of the hoax perpetrated upon the civic and university authorities at Cambridge on the occasion of the visit of the late shah of Persia to that country. It was on Saturday, June 28, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that a telegram was found lying on the hallkeeper's table in the Guildhall. It was directed to the worshipful the mayor of Cambridge, was signed by Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton and read as follows.

"His imperial majesty the shah of Persia desires to visit your university town today en route for London by special, arriving at Cambridge station about 1·10 o'clock. Be prepared with escort and reception as far as time allow."

Instantly everybody began tumbling over his fellow. The town clerk was sent for, and messages were dispatched to the vice chancellor, the members of the corporation, the volunteer officers and the cook of St. Peter's college kitchen. The vice chancellor hurried on his robes, the aldermen and councilors did ditto, the volunteers donned their uniforms, and the cook began to boil and fry.

Nor were the general public behindhand. Flags were hung out and crowds gathered in the street. Dr Cookson, the vice chancellor (irreverently known in those days as "Dismal Jimmy"), made his way to the station as fast as his dignity would permit. The mayor, Mr. T H. Naylor, and the corporation followed suit. A guard of honor and carriages were in waiting, and soon everybody was there except the shah. Then the news flew round that the railway officials knew nothing about the special train, and after a brief delay it was apparent that the whole thing was a hoax. The perpetrators of the hoax were never discovered, though two persons were afterward freely mentioned in connection with it. In the year of grace 1873 the era of practical jokes was past, but had the authors of the shah's visit been alive in the days of Theodore Hook they might have lived in literature.

Inhaling Carbonic Acid.

Professor Ugolino Mosso of Turin has tested the breathing of soldiers during an expedition up Monte Rosa, and found that the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled by a man at a height of 20,000 feet or so differs very slightly from what it is at the sea level or near it. The professor has also subjected himself to a rarefied atmosphere in the Physiological institution at Turin, and found that when the pressure in the air was still 34 centimeters (about 7 inches) of mercury, he felt no inconvenience, but when it was reduced to 80 centimeters (about 6 inches) he felt a great want of breath, and became unfit to make observations.—London Globe.

Artist Gould's First Success.

Mr F C Gould's first successes as a caricaturist were in Barnstaple. He sketched the local jailer, and that important functionary went to the mayor.

"He's been a-caricatoorin me, has young Frank Gould. He drawed a picture o' me as a—a Christmas pig wi' an orange in my mouth. I beant a goin to stand it, Mr Mayor." "Take no notice," said his worship. "Ah but he's been a-caricatoorin o' you, too, Mr Mayor." The mayor thereupon intimated that he must warn the young artist.—Pearson's Weekly.

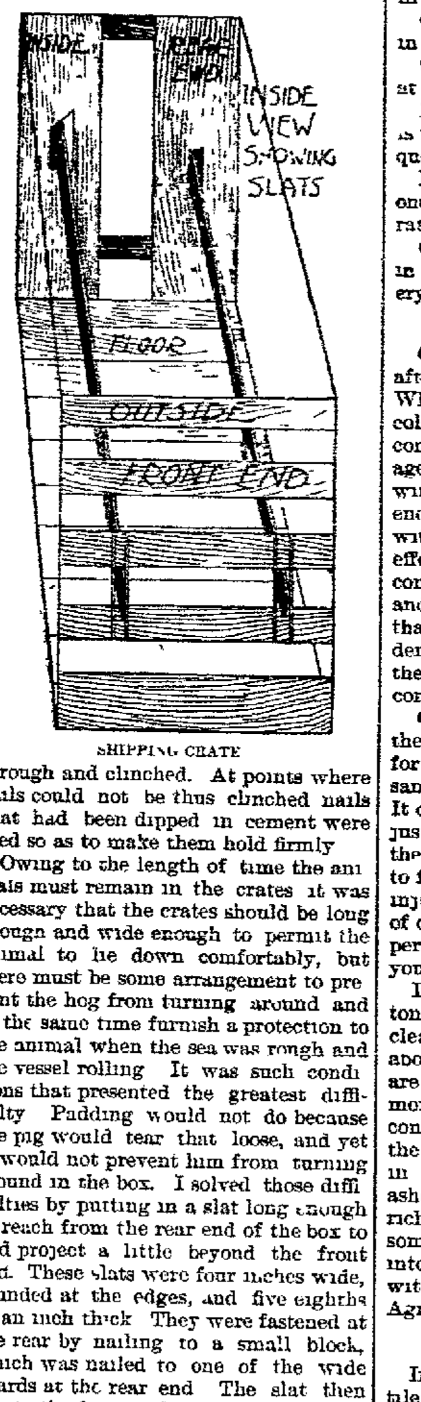
The Moslem women attach such importance to covering the face that when taken by surprise without a veil a woman will often catch up her skirt and veil her face with it, leaving the lower limbs bare to the knees.

SHIPPING CRATES

Here Is One Warranted to Deliver Hogs In First Class Condition.

A shipper contributes to The Breeder's Gazette the following diagrams and description of a shipping crate which he says carried some hogs more than 7,000 miles and handed them out in first class condition at the journey's end.

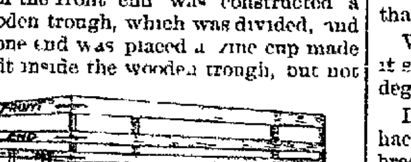
Five of the crates were 5 feet long and one 6 feet in length. All of them were 2½ feet wide and 3 feet high. The lumber used was cottonwood. The bottoms were five-eighths of an inch thick, the slats for the sides and front end were one half an inch thick and 4 inches wide. The bottom slats were 5 inches wide. The extra width of the bottom slats was required to prevent the animals sticking their feet out of the cracks while lying down. On each side four slats 4 inches wide, one-half inch thick and 3 feet long were used to nail the side and end slats to, forming the framework of the crate. The four slats were placed as follows. One at each end, the other two 14 inches from the ends, and all inside, so that the outside of the box presented a smooth surface. The bottoms were made double by first placing the boards crosswise and nailing them to the wide slats. Then three strips 5 feet long, 4 inches wide and one-half inch thick were put on under the cross boards, one at each side and the other in the middle, so as to present a smooth surface on the bottom, and in addition the ends were beveled off. The object in using the thin slats as uprights for the framework was that by such use wire nails could be driven clear through and clinched. At points where nails could not be thus clinched nails that had been dipped in cement were used so as to make them hold firmly.



SHIPPING CRATE

Owing to the length of time the animals must remain in the crates it was necessary that the crates should be long enough and wide enough to permit the animal to lie down comfortably, but there must be some arrangement to prevent the hog from turning around and at the same time furnish a protection to the animal when the sea was rough and the vessel rolling. It was such conditions that presented the greatest difficulty. Padding would not do because the pig would tear that loose, and yet it would not prevent him from turning around in the box. I solved those difficulties by putting in a slat long enough to reach from the rear end of the box to and project a little beyond the front end. These slats were four inches wide, rounded at the edges, and five eighths of an inch thick. They were fastened at the rear by nailing to a small block, which was nailed to one of the wide boards at the rear end. The slat then ran to the front end and passed through between the slats on the front end, and was there held in place by a small piece on each side. Such slats were placed high enough from the bottom of the box to permit the animal when lying down to be clear under them, and at the same time when the pig was standing up to fit closely to the sides of the animal, allowing a space of about 1½ inches on each side. The slats, being fastened at the rear and allowing play room at the front, permitted them to have some spring and thereby prevented the animal from being thrown down by the motion of the vessel and at the same time prevented it from becoming bruised or injured.

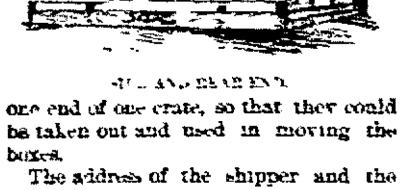
In the front end was constructed a wooden trough, which was divided, and in one end was placed a zinc cup made to fit inside the wooden trough, but not coming quite to the top, and fastened with large tacks. The object in not having the zinc cup come up to the top of the wood was to prevent the animal from tearing out the metal cup.



SIDE AND FRONT END

The rear end of the box was constructed so as to permit the box to be cleaned out easily. To secure such conditions there were two slats across, one 6 inches wide at the top, the other 4 inches wide and 4 inches from the bottom, and two wide boards standing upright upon each side of the end, leaving a space of about 8 inches between them in the middle of the rear. Holes were bored through the top slat and the wide end boards, and through such holes a wooden pin was placed for two purposes—one to keep the board in place and the other to permit the boards to be raised up as high as the lower crosspiece, so that the boxes might be easily cleaned without permitting the animal to back out or give the attendant trouble when cleaning the box. The top of the crate was covered with boards of various widths nailed about 6 inches apart.

All the corners of the boxes were strengthened by hoop iron straps. A set of rollers made of hardwood and 2 inches in diameter were placed in a carrier at one end of one crate, so that they could be taken out and used in moving the boxes.



SIDE AND REAR END

The address of the shipper and the person to whom the animals were shipped and directions for care and feed, printed on cloth, were tacked on each crate. Feed and bedding had to be provided for the vessel trip, as the carriers provide nothing but water. As the animals left here in cold weather, but had to pass across the equator and into a country where it was midsummer, provision had to be made for sprinkling if the animals became too warm. To meet such emergencies the following articles were provided—one two gallon sprinkler, 1,500 pounds of shelled corn, 4 bales of straw, 4 bushels of charcoal and 10 pounds of government specific. The instructions for the attendants on shipboard were as follows:

Feed twice a day a quart of shelled corn to each hog.

Water three times a day as much water as the hog will drink. Dishwater in place of clear water will be better.

Give wood charcoal every other day in quantities of about a quart.

Clean box and put in fresh bedding at least every other day.

Keep hogs in shade, and when the hog is very warm sprinkle with water frequently until it cools off.

If very warm during the day, give one-half ration in the morning and 1½ ration at night.

Give a tablespoonful of black mixture in water or dishwater to each hog every other day.

About Cottonseed Meal.

Cottonseed meal is the residue left after extraction of the oil by pressure. When fresh, it is of a bright yellow color with a sweet, nutty flavor, but becomes discolored and deteriorates with age. Black specks show adulteration with the hulls. It is a very rich, nitrogenous or muscle building stock food, with more or less fat according to the effectiveness of the oil extraction. It is comparatively poor in starch and sugar and notably weak in fiber, requiring that it be fed with plenty of coarse fodder to supply the necessary bulk to fill the stomach. It is a far richer feed than cornmeal or wheat.

Cottonseed meal is largely used in the eastern states as a fertilizer, its value for that purpose being computed in the same manner as that of other fertilizers. It can often be bought at prices which justify its use for that purpose, although the more usual and rational practice is to feed it. There is, however, danger of injurious effects from the free feeding of cottonseed meal, especially when not perfectly fresh. It must not be fed to young stock.

In the process of manufacturing cottonseed products the seed after being cleaned is hulled, the hulls forming about one-half the weight. These hulls are good feed, not rich in proteids, but more so in the carbohydrates. They are considerably used for that purpose. For the most part, however, they are burned in the factories producing them, the ashes being carefully saved as a fertilizer rich in potash and phosphoric acid. To some extent they are baled and enter into commerce, usually to be mixed with meal for feedings.—United States Agricultural Bulletin 36.

Live Stock Points.

In these days, when hard twisted textile fabrics are fashionable, the few men who have had flocks of wool goats have made much profit. Last year a man in the southwest had a flock of 90 goats. From their fleeces and from the increase in his herd he has made a profit of more than $400. They were mohair goats, and some of them sheared as high as four pounds of fleece. The best part of the business was that the animals foraged for themselves, and he bought no feed at all for them.

We have often wondered why American farmers do not go into the breeding of mohair goats oftener than they do. The hair is very valuable, and the flesh of the young kid famous as a delicacy from remote Bible times. These goats are less trouble and expense to keep than sheep.

When separator milk is fed to calves, it should always be warmed to about 90 degrees.

In return for the large number of hackneys that are coming over here our breeders must see that about 100 times as many of our high class express and light hauling horses are shipped to Great Britain.

The National Saddle Horse association and horse breeders generally have it in their power to give the saddle horse a boom such as it never had before. The Kentucky or southern saddle horse is the one that in the long run will pay the best to cultivate. No other compares with it. Careful breeding and training, great advertising of saddle horse shows and especially riding picnics and excursions will help. The celebration of equestrian day in Chicago is the right kind of a move. There might be an equestrian day in every large city of the Union some time in the pleasant weather of this year.

Contagious diseases among live stock are much more severe in Great Britain than in America.

A POSITIVE CURE GUARANTEED for the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Headache etc. Mr Edward Wood of Primghar Iowa, who formerly lived near La Porte and who is widely and very favorably known in northern Iowa writes on March 9th '96. "I have taken Dr Kay's Renovator and it has cured me of dyspepsia of about ten years standing. I was so bad off that everything I ate soured on my stomach. I can now eat most anything. I am seventy one years old and I shall recommend it to others for the good it has done me." It renovates and invigorates the whole system and purifies and

Dr. Kay's Renovator

enriches the blood giving new life and vigor to the whole body. It is the VERY BEST NERVE TONIC known. Very pleasant and easy to take. It is made from pure concentrated extracts in tablet form and has 3 to 4 times the doses that liquid remedies have. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price 25c. and $1. SEND STAMP FOR FREE SAMPLE AND OUR BOOKELT. It treats nearly all diseases and has many valuable receipts. Many value it worth $5 if they could not get another. Address our Western Office. Dr B. J Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

THE HARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.

The Cyclist's Necessity.

POND'S

WILL CURE CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, SUNBURN, CHAFINGS, INSECT BITES, ALL PAIN, AND INFLAMMATIONS.

USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

GENUINE IN OUR BOTTLES ONLY, BUFF WRAPPERS, SEE OUR NAME, POND'S EXTRACT CO, NEW YORK, 76 FIFTH AVENUE.

EXTRACT

USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT FOR PILES.

Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cts.

—THE—

Commercial Investment Bank.

SAMUEL A. BAXTER & SONS.

Nos. 206 and 208 West High Street, - Lima Ohio.

Government, State, County, Municipal and School Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages, Commercial Paper, Bank and Industrial Stocks bought and sold. We buy only that which has merit, and sell only that which we can guarantee.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1 00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Melville Bros.

A Globe Trotter

"Have you lived right here in this house all of your life," asked a tourist of a New Hampshire octogenarian.

"Well purty much all my life. I might say all my life, ceptin when I've been trav'lin raound. I've done a heap o trav'lin in my day."

"Have you ever been abroad?"

"Well, no not to say abroad exactly, but I've been araound purty considerable. I was over in Louisville in 1857 an staid a hull week. Then in 1864 I was down in Elderberryvale two nights an a day, an in the spring o '70 I took a trip out to Peterville, fo'teen miles from here, an was gone a week lackin one day. Yes, sir! An in 1879 I took in the county fair at Jaspertown, an that ended my trav'lin. I ain't been to Yurrup exactly, but I reckon I've seen the biggest part o' the rest o' the world I reckon I hev."—New York Sunday World.

Life Insurance Item.

Dallas Man (who has just insured his life for $10,000)—Now suppose I die tomorrow, will my widow really get the money?

Life Insurance Agent—In case you were to die tonight, sir, your widow would be so sure to get the money that I would propose to her before the funeral.—Texas Sifter.

Literature In Chicago

Eastern Man (in Chicago)—Collecting subscriptions for the Browning club, eh. What do you need a fund for? To rent a hall?

Chicago Youth—No, we have a hall but we want to raise money enough to buy two copies of Browning and a billiard table.—New York Weekly.

A Possible Reason.

"When Twilkens gets anything on his mind," said the busy man, "he is always speaking of it as the question of the hour. I wonder what makes him do that."

"I don't know unless it's because he expects to take up an hour a day of your time explaining it."—Washington Star.

A Cruel Insinuation.

Miss Gushly—Only think how much her husband must have loved her! There's a lovely big monument in the shape of a heart and— What is it made of? Why it's marble, of course. Mr Synick. Whatever are the rest of you men coughing about?—New York Press.

An Affectionate Husband.

Mr Newlywed came home intoxicated. His wife was very much shocked and said reproachfully:

"I never saw you this way before."

"Same wiz me, never shaw you double before. Come to my armsh—bofe of you."—Texas Sifter.

At the Electrocution.

Sheriff (to trembling prisoner)—Brace up. Don't let them think you are afraid to die.

Prisoner (indignantly)—I'm not. But I wish you'd get it over. This chair looks so much like a dentist's.—New York Sunday World.

A Pressing Engagement.

He was well nigh exhausted but with indomitable resolution he pressed steadily on.

For he knew she was a Chicago girl and liked a hug better than a grizzly bear.—New York Press.

Not a Desirable Invention.

"Do you have a telephone in your house?"

"No. I sometimes have to work at the office at night and if I had a phone at home my wife would call me up every three minutes to see if I was there."—Chicago Record.

CINCINNATI HAMILTON & DAYTON RY.
CH&D
CINCINNATI
INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO DAYTON TOLEDO DETROIT

Excursions via C., H. & D R. R. Co.

St Louis and Return—On July 20 21, the C H & D R'y will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning until July 27th.

Milwaukee and Return—On July 14, 15 and 16 the C. H. & D R'y will sell round trip tickets at one fare good returning until the 22nd or longer.

Sunday rate on the C H & D R'y will be one fare for the round trip to all points.
H I McGuire Ticket Agent.

In Doubt.

Ella—"Did Fred propose last night?"

Stella—"I really don't know. I fell asleep about 1 o'clock."—Town Topics.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful swellings of the joints and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N Y.

Time Too Limited.

"What was the cause of the trouble in the woman's club?"

"The majority adopted a resolution limiting the time of each woman for speaking on any one question to three hours."—Judge.

Mr. W H Smith, editor of *The Argus*, Benton Pa., recommends a remedy for diarrhœa which he has used with magical effect. "Several weeks ago," he says, "I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and after using less than one-third of the contents the results were magical—effecting an entire cure. I heartily recommend the remedy to all sufferers from diarrhœa." This remedy is for sale by Melville, the druggist, old post office corner. C W. Heister, 58 public square.

Attention, Old Soldiers!

The manufacturers have instructed H. F. Vortkamp to give a bottle of 25c size of Foley's Colic and Diarrhœa Cure free to the first soldier of the civil war that applies for same. It is the great remedy for Chronic Diarrhœa Cramp Colic and all Bowel complaints.

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

Speedily cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures, assisted externally by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Humor," mailed free.

HE WAS NOT DRUNK.

That Was Apparent to the Judge, Who Had Seen the Wife.

The judge leaned forward to get a better view of the prisoner's face.

"Well," he said, "drunk and disorderly, were you? What have you got to say for yourself?"

"It's not true, y'r honor," the prisoner answered. "I ain't sayin that I hadn't had nothin to drink, but I wasn't drunk, y'r honor, not by a lot I wasn't."

The prisoner was not a large man, and his countenance, naturally woebegone, was rendered almost pitiful by his anxiety. The judge betrayed the least bit of interest. Usually he betrayed none at all.

"They tell me that you were found fighting with your wife."

"I wasn't, y'r honor. We was through fightin. I had her licked an was just poundin her with a chair leg so's she'd remember it."

"What's your name?" asked the judge.

"O'Rourke, y'r honor."

The judge showed even more interest.

"Where do you live? Out on Twelfth street?"

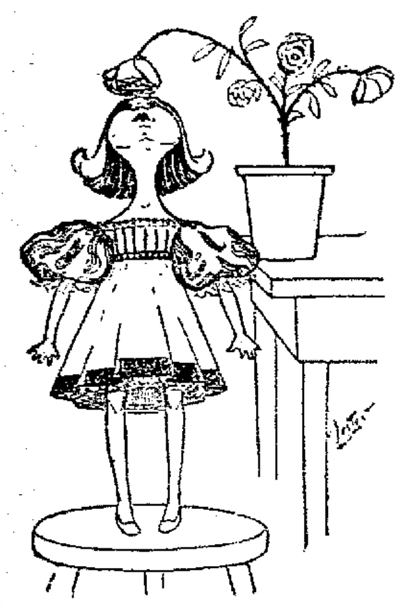
"Yes, y'r honor."

"Why, I know who you are. I remember you now. You say that you had your wife whipped?"

"There wasn't any more fight left in her, y'r honor."

"Discharged. You couldn't have been drunk. I've seen your wife. No drunken man could whip her."—Chicago Tribune.

A Slang Term Illustrated.



UP TO SNUFF.

—Truth.

On to It at Last.

"Great Scott," said the Jersey mosquito as the jet of air from the punctured bicycle tire struck him, "what a low trick these cyclers are putting up on us! But then"—

He hummed meditatively.

—"luckily I've got wind of it!"—New York Press.

A Serious Complaint.

Gertrude—I see that Mrs. Dasher has got the alimony.

Aunt Selina—Dear, dear! I'm afraid it will go hard with her. She's such a frail, nervous thing.—South Norwalk Sentinel.

Sure to Win.

The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently cures. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merit wins.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

A Bachelor's Retort.

She—"I hardly think it just for a man to expect his wife to share his troubles."

He—"I don't agree with you. A man would have but few troubles if it were not for his wife.—*New York Press.*

Some time ago the one-year-old child of Mr. M. E. Lindsley, of Franklin Forks, Pa., had a very severe attack of colic. She suffered great pain. Mr. Lindsley gave her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and in ten minutes her distress was gone. This is the best medicine in the world for children when troubled with colic or diarrhœa. It never fails to effect a prompt cure. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant for them to take. It should be kept in every home, especially during the summer months. For sale by Melville, the druggist, old post office corner. C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

Quick Relief for Asthma.

Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not class this with other medicines that have failed to give relief. Give it a trial. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

THE SOUL'S SONG.

A captive in restricted cell confined,
My spirit soars despite grim walls and bars
And singeth when it sees the mystic stars,
And when soft moonbeams, kind, aslant have shined,
As though my cloistered soul they had divined.

When cooling zephyrs herald day in east,
And bird throats answer make from tree and vine
To deeper song my soul doth e'er incline
And longs at matins to assist as priest,
Alas, I may not join the vocal feast!

Rich clustered jewels pass my thought in train,
Which lose their order ere they reach my tongue;
Only their shadowed form by me is sung,
Conceived in pleasure, told, alas, in pain,
As some wild bird is captured, but when slain!

Not alway in a prison well of clay
Shall I my poor restricted song deplore;
Beyond the paths ethereal clouds explore,
When sunset leaves ajar its opal door,
I'll sing, unfettered, at the dawn of day.

—Arthur Howard Hall.

WINNING THE WIDDER

"It grieves me all fired copious," observed Uncle Cy Clay, gravely contemplating the quarter section of pancake poised on the end of his fork, "t' see th' flirtatious carryin's on o' this yere yaller headed schoolmarm an Doc Everett, more especial as she is already spoke for by Jimmy Duval, an doc is knowed t' be th' only husban an father of a' interestin leetle fambly of 's own, back in Ioway. But, then—well, well, they's no 'countin f'r th' actions of th' female sect, more like ef they happ'ns t' be o' th' flirtatious v'riety, an they most all be.

"I r'member one female in p'tic'l'ar," he continued after sending a large swallow of hot coffee in the wake of the departed piece of pancake—"I r'member one th't was sho' 'nough scand'lous 'xample o' what cur'us notions th' sect will take an th' onaccountable things they all 'll do.

"'Twas back in Wyoming, in '67—time o' th' Sweetwater 'xcitem'nt, ye know. Well, me an my two pardners 'd be'n minin out yere in Californy awhile, an was doin well 'nough, but jest's soon's th' rush come along it was 'up stakes' with us, same's a lot o' other fool miners, an off we goes t' th' Sweetwater country, ole Bill Heatwole an me an Ben—Ben Haskins, he was th' youngest o' us, an chockful o' th' ole Harry's ever any boy you ever seen. But white? That boy was white, he sho' was, ef ever a white man lived. Ef 'e hadn't 'e 'a' be'n yere now, more'n likely.

"At Sweetwater, th' Widder Buck kep' a boardin house an we all boards with 'er, an we fed high too. But, say, that widder was th' purtiest leetle creature ye ever seen. Wa'n't more'n 24 'r 25, an had rosy cheeks an eyes th't 'd just set y'r heart a-thumpin—black's any coal an bright's di'm'nds. Well, she did sho' drive th' boys crazy, an they wa'n't hardly one o' 'em th't wa'n't wild t' be' th' landlord o' th't there bean joint. Th' wust o' it all was th't they wa'n't none o' 'em but what, one time 'r 'nother, was dead sure he was goin t' s'ceed th' lamented Buck, which was gone b'fore 'bout three years back—f'r ef they ever was a sho' 'nough flirt, 'twas th't same Widder Buck. She'd take up an smile sweet 't ev'ry new man th't showed up, ontell she had 'im on th' string good an hard. Then f'r th' next.

"But w'en our Ben jumps in an begins makin love in real ser'us shape, we all begins to calc'late th't th' bloomin widder is sho' ketched a lot, an reckons they's goin t' be some splicin did in that there camp b'fore Chris'mas—w'en all of a suddint, along comes a lawyer chap hailin from Salt Lake an puts up 't th' Hotel de Widder Buck, thereby causin a hull lot o' grief in camp, 'cause he hops in immediate an begins makin love t' th' landlady, her makin no 'bjections as anybody knowed of.

"Yere's where Ben makes a dead wrong play; f'r, 'nstead of stickin to 'is guns, 'e right off makes a jealous break 'r two, causin a row wi' th' widder, quite natural. Then off goes Ben an hires out t' th' gove'nm'nt f'r a scout—'bout that time th' U. P. road was bein built, an th' Ogalalla Sioux was makin 'emselves real onpleasant, chargin round an liftin section han's' hair an sech like playful leetle tricks. So, 's I says, Ben goes off in a huff an leaves th' runnin t' this yere Salt Lake maverick as calls 'isself 'Jedge' Sherman an puts on a hull lot o' boggus airs an talks book English. Say, it jest made us sick—it sho' did—th' way that there couple spooned round. They was sev'ral o' th' boys th't jest ached t' git Sherman intuh a argymint an kill 'im up a lot, but they never got no chance—th' Jedge was too foxy, he was, an too smooth t' get intuh open trouble.

"Jest about Chris'mas time th' Injuns let up a few an lays low, th' weather bein some cold an too many sojers round them parts, an one mornin th' widder gives it out th't she lays t' go over t' Green River an enjoy 'erself a lot—she was f'ever beefin 'bout 'all work an no play.' So, next day, off she an th' Jedge goes, with a greaser named Manuel drivin th' muel team. They'd jest got acrost th' South Fork an was, personable, quite comf'table an happy, w'en, all of a suddint, Manuel lets out a screech an jumps out of th' wagon, hollerin th't Injuns was comin. Sherman looks out an sees a cloud o' dust 'bout two mile away (they wa'n't no snow on th' ground), an he jumps out, too, an in a holy second him an that greaser had them muels cut loose an was aboard 'em hittin the trail real swift f'r Green River. 'Course th' widder screeched after 'em, but, turn round?—none whatever. W'y, that tarnal skunk didn't even wave 'is hand!

"Well, th' widder sits an weeps quite copious f'r awhile, an then makes up 'er mind th't she don't perpose t' stay there an get scalped—none whatever. So she piles out o' th' wagon an makes a sneak t' git under th' bank an then travels up toward th' dus' cloud, figgerin th' Injuns 'd be most likely t' look down stream instead of up, but w'en th' Injuns comes clost, high, low and b'hold! They hain't no Injuns at all, but some o' Gen'ral Augur's troops a-drivin in stray stock, an Ben was with 'em.

"Well, o' course they tackles on t' th' widder's wagon an heads f'r Green River, mad a hull lot t' think a male critter callin 'isself a man 'd run away an leave a woman t' be scalped by Ogalallas—an they all agrees t' make it dam hot f'r Sherman ef he's ketchable. Ben, he didn't say much, but purty quick 'e rides alongside th' sergeant an speaks t' 'im, real quiet, an 'fore long he's a chasin off on a side trail t' git intuh Green River first, 'fore th' troopers come.

"Sherman was in th' barroom o' th' hotel, tellin how the'd be'n ambushed an th' widder killed at th' first shot an how him an th' greaser'd fit an tried t' save 'er body, w'en in walks Ben, 'is face's white's Sherman's an 'is eyes a-blazin. Sherman knowed in a minute th't Ben was after him, an he reached f'r 'is gun, but Ben was too quick, an covered 'im.

"'Hol' on,' says he. 'You dam scoundrel, I ought t' kill ye where ye set, but I hain't no coward, an I fights fair whoever with—even a cur th't runs away an leaves a woman t' be scalped an murdered by Indians.' And he goes on an tells th' crowd about wh't Sherman had did. O' course ev'rybody wanted t' hop in an do s'm' ropework, wi' th' jedge figgerin as 'It,' but Ben wouldn't have it, none at all.

"'No, gents,' says he, 'it don't go. I b'lieves in givin all kinds a fair shake. I gives it out th't I perpose t' git th' gent, but I does it fair, an gives him th' same show as me. Step outside yere, dam ye, an fight!'

"Sherman begged an pleaded a hull lot, but it didn't go, an after gittin a few swift kicks fr'm some o' th' gang, out he walks, wobblin lots in th' knees and shakin all over, an lines up in th' street. Cheyenne Pike was master o' ceremonies. 'Twenty paces, gents,' says he. 'Shoot an advance a shootin. Air ye ready? One, two, three—fire!'

"How 'twas did, nobody ever even guessed. Ben was 's good a shot as they was in Wyoming. Maybe th' Jedge was, too; but he was so shaky they say he c'd hardly hold his gun. Anyways, they was only four 'r five shots took—then pore ole Ben throws up 'is han's an drops—Sherman'd got 'im in th' forehead, slick an clean.

"While they was pickin Ben up an carryin 'im inside, Sherman got lost in th' shuffle. Ef he hadn't, he'd 'a' sho' be'n killed. But he sneaks off an lays low som'eres an nobody sees 'im ontell late that day.

"'Bout supper time one o' th' boys comes rushin intuh th' Eagle Bird c'nsid'ble flustrated. 'Wha' d'ye think, boys?' says he, w'en he ketched 'is breath. 'Th' Widder Buck and that skunk Sherman is spliced!'

"O' course th' gang thinks he's joshin an snorts at 'im quite a lot, but he sticks t' th' story. 'Yessir,' he says, 'they was tied up an hour ago b' Jedge Billings. It's straight.'

"An so it was. Pore Ben wa'n't even stiff, n'r they hadn't got 'im laid out, b'fore that son of a gun an th' widder was hitched duly 'cordin t' law. O' course th' boys shivereed 'em, and then gave 'em three hours t' leave town, but that didn't do no good. Jedge Sherman had the widder an 'er wad, an pore ole Ben gits nothin but a bang up funeral an six feet o' dirt t' lay in.

"All th' ole gang th't went intuh th' Sweetwater rush r'members all about this yarn; an, say, I'll bet they wa'n't one o' 'em but what's b'en more 'r less leary o' widders sence then. They're mighty queer sort o' cattle, these women folks, an I gives 'em up."—Exchange.

Fashions For Men.

It will not be long now before fashion journals and plates for men are as firmly established as those for women. This, at all events, is the conclusion at which one arrives on reading the long articles which are being introduced into fashion papers under the heading, "For Men," or something similar. The rapidity with which "this sort of man" evolves a special etiquette de toilette for various occasions is truly astounding. For instance: "Patent leather shoes may be correctly worn while in mourning. Men in mourning, when in evening dress, wear ties of black silk, not black satin ones." Again, "Ushers at a wedding should wear gloves of either pearl or white kid, which match exactly those worn by the groom, but it is not necessary that his should be the same as those worn by the bride." And once more: "Men who have grooms should see to it that they do not wear jewelry. It is bad form." One wonders what manner of men they are who must be told this latter item!—Westminster Gazette.

The People of Madeira.

They are as harmless as their country. The stranger meets with no snakes, and need not fear mosquitoes, neither has he to take any precautions against being molested in the most out of the way parts. Everywhere civility, politeness and pleasant faces will greet him. The prices asked are grotesque—often five times what will be finally accepted. Some find the absence of fixed prices abroad a great nuisance, but the bargaining in Madeira is so good humored and can be made so amusing that the change of custom in this respect is rather refreshing.

There is one reason that may account for the comparatively few visitors to the island—there are neither golf links nor cycling roads. All Madeira can do is to provide a very limited cricket ground and, five miles of fairly level road. Most of the ways near the city are paved with "nubbly" stones and are trying to the feet, but in the country this paving ceases.—Good Words.

Surprised.

"Weren't you surprised when he proposed?"

"No. Why should I be?"

"Everybody else was." — Harlem Life.

BREAKING THE BANK.

AN OLD FARO DEALER ON A DELUSION OF GAMBLING.

Men Who Make One Good Winning Forget All About Their Many Losses—The Nervy and Lucky Play of Dink Davis. A Cool Harvard Youth.

"Yes," remarked the old faro dealer as he indulged in a quiet retrospective smile, "a great many of 'em used to labor under that same delusion—come in with a shoestring and go out with the bank roll. That was their overmastering ambition, and it cost them a barrel of money humoring it, but they never lost hope, and they flipped away their salaries and incomes in dimes and quarters with never a murmur. It was the old, old 'some day we'll hit you' that lured 'em on, and we always used to encourage them in that pleasant and to us profitable fallacy.

"Why, when I was dealing bank in that Sixth avenue shop above Honest John Kelley's, our biggest play used to come from those same cheap, would be bank breakers. On Saturday night especially the place was full of them, and it kept eight of us on the jump from 9 until 4 the next morning raking in their little two for a cent plunges.

"A great many of them were bankers and brokers' clerks, and they were the sons of rich men, who purposely kept them on small allowances in the hope that they were learning to 'rough it,' as they had done when they were boys. These young chaps would watch their employers shooting dice and playing poker after the exchange had closed, and by Saturday night they were ready to plunge their last 'bone.' And let me tell you now that of all men I have seen around a roulette or faro layout none of 'em could touch those brokers' clerks and college boys for pure, raw nerve.

"Your $1,000 plunger is all right, but the $25 and $50, which was all these fellows had, meant just as much to them, and they would watch their car fare home wiped away without a wince or change of expression. When you get a man reduced to playing his car fare on the turn of the card or the spin of the wheel, and he loses it with ease and grace, you have got a man who some day will make Wall street squirm or else will wind up in Sing Sing.

"The little faro box and the old roulette wheel are faithful servants, and they never betray their masters in the long run, but sometimes they will get thoughtless for a spell, and I have seen some marvelous winnings made off of almost nothing. The cases are few and far between, though, and when you hear a man discoursing on how he broke the town on a plugged 10 cent piece you can gamble that that man is a heavyweight liar.

"You can't beat the little box if you stay with it, and the wild winnings that you hear about are made mostly by the novices, and the amount of the winnings increases in the same ratio that the story grows.

"Dink Davis is one of the few old gamblers who ever really made a big winning and did not go and lose it the next day or the next week.

"There was method in his madness. He is the only man that I know who knew enough to leave the game alone after he had beaten it.

"For two straight nights he played it, and he played it hard and fast, but they were 'coming his way,' and while they came he stuck to it. Those two nights have gone down into history now. No one before or since has bucked the tiger with such indomitable courage, backed up with such marvelous luck. He couldn't miss a bet, and he called the turn with an ease that paralyzed them all.

"No one will ever forget the night Dink began his wild plunge. He was such a quiet, unassuming chap. That same little skullcap that he wears now was pulled down over his eyes, and he placed his bets with such modesty that the harsh words that were on every one's lips failed them, and they could only cash his winnings without a grumble. All night long he played in the same way. He seemed to have the little silver box hypnotized, and all the dealers in town could not break the spell.

"They tried them all, too; called them in from different houses, and in his quiet, unpretentious way he laughed at them all. If he played the ten spot to win, it was a dead open and shut that the ten spot was going to win. Every play was punctuated by a quiet emphasis that made the usual gibes and comments ridiculous and commonplace.

"He was playing the old system, 'double out'—that is, two cards were played to win and the other two to lose. In the ten spot only he failed on the first two plays. Each time the number lost when he was playing it to win, and on the third one he tripled the bet, and the dealer almost had nervous prostration.

"His winnings that night have been estimated at all the way from $25,000 to $50,000, but I know that all he pulled out of the game was somewhere between $10,000 and $15,000. Dink's was the best winning that I have ever known of, and it has become a unit of measure, but I have seen equally as good money pulled out on the capital invested.

"One night a young Harvard chap came into Davis' place in Twenty-eighth street. He had just 10 cents to pay his car fare to the Grand Central station, and he left his hotel with the firm resolve of keeping it. He had two hours, however, before his train left, and he decided to play his surplus with Dink and get a good dinner along with his plunge.

"He came into the room without any attempt at concealing his free lunch scheme and announced frankly that he was going to play 10 cents' worth and then go down and eat up the dinner. He put his dime on No. 17 on the roulette table, and we gave him a stack of quarter chips.

"He had 'sand,' and on the next spin he scattered his quarter chips all over the board and caught a 'flat foot.' That gave him a good start, and he followed it up. Before either he or we knew it he had won $60, and then he decided to cash in and go down to dinner.

"After dinner he found that he could catch a later train to Boston, and he gave $50 to a friend and spent the remaining $10 in a stack of blues. I never saw luck run the way it did for him that night. He couldn't miss a 'flat foot' if he tried.

"Once he left 86 uncovered, and just before I twirled the ball he dropped the last four chips he had on it and it jumped up just as if it knew what a sucker it was bucking against. He won about $40 on that bet alone and had the sense to cash in and go home. On that one 10 cent piece he had got a dinner that was worth $2 and $160 in cash besides.

"He has been here a dozen times since, and I suppose we have got that $160 back many times, but he doesn't know it. He is living still on the strength of that win and fondly believes that he is away ahead of the game."—New York Press.

THEY MOVE THEIR HOUSES.

Turcomans Have Villages That Are Carried From Place to Place.

The Turcomans who live on the eastern shore of the Caspian sea carry their villages about with them when they travel. As a tribe sets out on a journey every man packs his wooden house upon a camel, which the animal can easily carry, and when a spot is reached where he and his friends intend to remain for any great length of time the camels are unloaded and a village started which it takes about an hour or so to build.

It is to be remembered that the houses are real houses and not tents, and that the settlement is not a camp, but a village. The traveling house of the Turcoman is a marvel of skill and ingenuity and is really much lighter, more portable and can be packed into a much smaller compass than any of the so called portable houses that are manufactured and sold in some parts of our country.

The frame is made of strong, light wood laths, about an inch broad by three-quarters of an inch thick, crossing each other, when set up in position, at right angles, about a foot apart and fastened at each crossing by the thongs of rawhide so as to be movable, and the whole framework may be opened or shut in the same manner as those toys for children that consist of a squad of wooden soldiers and will expand or close at will, so as to form open or close columns.

One part or more, made in this way, and all inclosing a circle 15 or 20 feet across, form the skeleton of the walls and are firmly secured in place by bands of ropes made of hair or wool, fastened round the end of each rod. From the upper ends of these rods similar rods, bent near the wall and into something less than a right angle, are so disposed that the longer portions slope to the center, and being tied with rope form the roof.

Over this is thrown a covering of black felt, having in the center a large hole which answers both for a window and a chimney. Large pieces of the same coarse black felt are wrapped round the walls, and outside these, to keep all tight, is bound another frame of split reeds or canes or of some very light, tough wood bound closely together with strong cords.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

EMBLEM PINS.

Worn by Many People and Made In a Great Variety of Forms.

Emblem scarfpins are made in a variety of forms for various trades and callings. For example, there are two pins made especially for druggists' wear—one a gold mortar and pestle, the other formed of a druggist's scales and mortar combined. These are also made up in the form of watch charms, as are many other of these special designs. There are made for butchers one pin with a cleaver and another having a saw, cleaver and steel combined for a head. A scarfpin made for printers has for its head a gold composing stick. For telegraph operators there is a pin with a ticker for a head. There is a scarfpin made with a head in the form of a palette and brushes and with the dabs of paint represented by tiny patches of enamel for artists. For musicians there is a scarfpin in the form of a lyre. For tinners there is a pin with a pair of tinner's shears for a head; for saddlers, a pin with a head in the form of a saddler's knife. There is a pin with a plane for a head for carpenters, a horse and rider for jockeys, a locomotive pin for locomotive engineers, a lantern for trainmen and a ticket punch for conductors. There are pins, one with a hook and ladder for head, one with a fire engine and another with a fire hat and trumpets made for firemen, and there are various other special scarfpins.

Some of these trade pins are worn more in the city and some more in the country, but altogether their sale is decreasing, while the sale of society pins is increasing, more and more men preferring the society to the trade pin.

Of emblem pins in general far more than ever before are now sold. They are worn by the members of various military, benevolent, veteran, trade and social organizations, by college societies and by graduating classes from schools, and they are produced in a very great variety of design.—New York Sun.

Saluting the Flag.

Coffee is now served out, and for 15 minutes the sailors sit and sip it before beginning the morning work of scrubbing decks and cleaning ship. This work should be finished by five minutes to 8, when the bugle sounds the first call for colors, upon which the quartermaster bends on the flag to the halyards of the flagstaff at the stern, and a signal boy does the same with the "jack" at the bow, and both stand ready to hoist them at 8 o'clock. A little period of waiting follows, and then 8 o'clock is reported by an orderly to the officer of the deck, who sends the orderly to report it to the captain. Presently the orderly returns and reports:

"The captain says, 'Make it,' sir."

Thereupon the officer of the deck orders: "Sound off!"

Then ring out the clear, majestic notes of the salute to the flag, while all men about the deck face it as it soars with dignity aloft and floats out to the morning breeze, officers and men touching their caps in reverential salute as it comes to rest and the music dies away in long, full notes.—Lieutenant John M. Ellicott in St. Nicholas.

The Decline of the "Dot."

Among the many changes which have taken place within the last ten years in the manners and customs of the French none is more striking than the gradual decay of the institution known as the dot. From statistics recently published it appears that the dowries now given by French parents on the marriage of their children are becoming more slender. French parents are beginning to adopt our system of giving children away in marriage freely without haggling over financial considerations.—Westminster Gazette.

Our Artistic Future.

Dudley Buck thinks that the artistic future of the country lies in the west. "The old New England stock," he says, "with consumption and too much pie and too little blood is dying out. We will find that good art is always a product of good blood. We are finding it in the west, with the mingling of the Norwegians, Swedes and Germans with the Americans."

Clay and rock are given us, not brick and squared stone. God gives us no raiment. He gives us flax and sheep. If we would have anything of benefit, we must earn it, and, earning it, must become shrewd, inventive, ingenious, active, enterprising.—Beecher.

It is estimated that of the total sum raised for the support of the Protestant churches of this country over one-third is now procured by the efforts or labors of women.

THE BLUES.

Why do Women have the Blues more than Men?

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Are not women naturally as light-hearted, brave, and hopeful as men?

Yes; but woman's organism is different from man's.

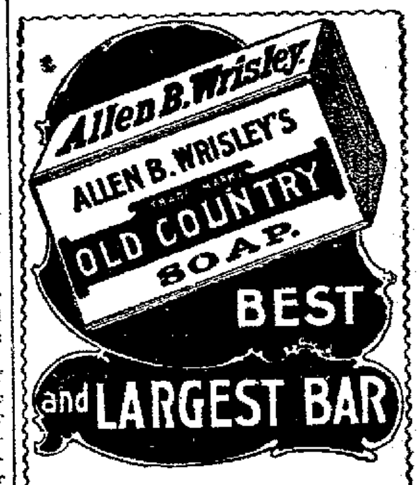
Women in perfect or good health are rarely victims of this symptom.

Women nearly monopolize the blues, because their peculiar ailments promote them.

When the female organs fail to perform their functions properly, when the dreaded female complaints appear, there is known nervousness, sleeplessness, faintness, backache, headache, bearing-down pains, etc., causing the dreaded "let-me-alone" and "all-gone" feelings.

When the woman does not understand what the matter is, and her doctor can not or will not tell her, she grows morose and melancholy; that's the blues.

Mrs. Newton Cobb, of Manchester, O., says: "*Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble. I cannot praise it enough. I am pleased to tell every one that it cured me; and if it will cure me, why not others? I am sure my case was severe enough." It will. Get it of your druggist at once.



of Good Soap

Ever Sold for 5c

Not the best CHEAP soap
But the cheapest GOOD soap.

Sold Everywhere

Erie . . Railroad.

Time Card in Effect June 14th, 1896.

From LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINS WEST.	Depart.
No. 5 Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago and the West	11:23 a m
No. 3, Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago and the West	12:37 a m
No 1, Express, daily, except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9:23 a m
No. 31, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday	7:00 a m
No. 13, Wells Fargo Limited Express, daily, except Monday	5:20 m
TRAINS EAST.	
No. 8, Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston	9:08 p m
No. 2, Express, daily, except Sunday	3:30 p m
No. 12, Express daily, for New York	2:46 a m
No. 32, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday	7:00 a m

Train 13 will not run days following legal holidays.

Through coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston

FRANK C. MCCOY, Agent.
W. G MACEDWARD, Trav. Pass. Agt., Huntington, Ind.

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

The only safe, sure and reliable Female Pill ever offered to Ladies. Especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio. H F Vortkamp, n e cor Main and North streets.

LE BRUN'S G & G CURE

FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00 Sold only by

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Pills are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

When You Take Your Vacation

the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhœa Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M MELVILLE,
THE DRUGGIST.
OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

WANTED!

2,500 Men and Boys wanted, to get a Suit or Overcoat from the Ed. Wise stock, at about one-third of its real value at

THE UNION'S

BANKRUPT SALE OF THE ED. WISE STOCK.
60 Public Square.

INFLATING THE CURRENCY.

We are inflating the currency this week by reducing prices, thus doubling the purchasing power of a dollar. We will offer to-morrow the best 50c Shirt Waist ever sold in Lima, at 29c each. We will sell all wool Challies at 19c, that are usually sold at 35c. Half wool Challies, that were marked to sell at 25c, will be 12½c. Men's laundered Shirts at 59c, that are worth a dollar. Neckties at 18c, that were 25c. Dimities and other wash dress goods at 12½c, that were 18 and 25c. Parasols, Shirt Waists, Skirts and every thing else in our store at bargain prices.

CARROLL & COONEY.

GEO. W. COE.
Piano Tuner.
FIRST CLASS WORK.
Leave order at Downard & Son's book store, or telephone No. 263.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.
THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO
COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.
TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

The Crescents and Shamrocks will appear against each other to-morrow afternoon at Faurot's park.

The case in Justice Atmur's court against Newton McDorman, charged with unlawfully taking hay from Calvin Osborn's property, has been continued until next Tuesday.

The office boys in Supt. S. B. Floeter's office, since achieving the recent victory over the trainmen, have decided to accept the challenge of the Leipsic Junction team, and before long will go to Leipsic to show the boys there a scientific game of ball.

The funeral services of the six-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powers were held this morning at St. Rose church, Rev. James B. Mooney officiating. A large number of friends and relatives attended the obsequies. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery.

July
Blanket Sale
at
Bluem's.

This week we have on sale a case of choice Grey Blankets that are worth $7.50 per pair, which will be sold for $5.88 per pair, which is a bargain. These blankets are full size and made of the best Golden Fleece Australian wool. We recommend them to be much better and to give far better satisfaction than either a white or a red blanket. So buy this blanket now and save a profit.

w&f G. E. BLUEM,
57 Public Square.

Go to Townsend's market for spring lamb and home boiled ham. Corner Spring and Main. 1t

The ladies of Epworth church will serve ice cream and cake in Lima House corner rooms Saturday evening, July 11. Price 10 cents. 1t

NOT SUSTAINED.

Charges Against Policeman Smalley Investigated.

HIS INNOCENCE IS PROVEN.

Captain Bell Claims There is Positively No Evidence Against the Officer. and Refuses to Suspend Him.

A report has been circulated about the city for several days about Policeman Isaac Smalley, who is on night duty on the South Side. Capt. Bell claims that there is no evidence of truth in the charges and refuses to suspend the officer.

More than a week ago a woman and a little child went to the C & E. depot to take east bound train 12, due here at 2:46 a. m. They went into the ladies' waiting room and some time after the woman came out on the platform, where she met Foreman Rowlands, of the yard switching crew, and complained to him that some one had turned out the gas in the waiting room. Mr. Rowlands immediately went into the room and lighted the gas but saw no one.

Day before yesterday night operator Elker made a written report to Agent McCoy, and in substance the report stated that the gas was turned out, and the man who turned it out put his arm around the woman. The report mentioned Policeman Smalley as the person who was guilty of the deed, and also stated that Smalley had been drunk at the depot, and had walked away from the depot with a woman and had carried her valise.

The matter was reported to Capt Bell, and an investigation was quietly held. When seen by a representative of the TIMES-DEMOCRAT yesterday, Capt. Bell claimed that there was no evidence whatever against the patrolman. He states that when the woman said that the gas had been turned out she also said that it might have been done by a policeman.

The patrolmen are required to report to the station by telephone at different hours during the night, and the lieutenant keeps a record of such reports. Smalley's reports that night show that he was not at the C. & E. depot at the time the affair is alleged to have occurred. As to Smalley being drunk, Capt. Bell states that he had been suffering from an attack of diarrhoea and had been advised to drink some blackberry wine. He drank two glasses of the wine while on duty with patrolman Bacome.

In defense to the charge that he had been seen leaving the depot with a woman, and carrying the woman's valise, Capt. Bell states that Smalley was on duty with policeman McCoy when this occurred and that two women instead of one alighted from train 3 on the C. & E. and asked Smalley where the L. E. & W. depot was. It was past midnight, and taking a valise, that one woman had, Smalley escorted them to the waiting room at the L. E. & W. dispatcher's office, where he left them waiting for train 3 on that road. Policeman McCoy and a man named Ward, who waited for Smalley at the east end of the C. & E. platform, state that he was absent only long enough to go to the L. E. & W. waiting room and back. The police have received special orders from Capt. Bell to be polite and to assist lady passengers who alight from trains at any of the depots, and consequently Smalley only performed his duty in this case.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been, or are Going.

A. W. Cox, of Van Wert, was in Lima yesterday.

Miss Margaret Yoakum is visiting friends in Sidney.

W. Gilberg, of Ft. Recovery, is registered at the Hotel French.

George W. Disman has returned home from the Chicago convention.

Miss Nellie Leete is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Brown, at Ottawa.

Mr. Thompson, of the Delphos *Herald*, was in the city last evening.

Miss Mayme Zimmerman has returned from an extended visit in Findlay.

Miss Mary Zimerle, of Delphos, is the guest of Miss Mae Schaill, of east High street.

Julian Dorict, Dan Huber and ex-Mayor Zoll, of Bluffton, were in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Dave Bogart, nee Miss Fannie Welsh, is visiting her prrents in Columbus Grove.

Miss White, of Middletown, is the guest of Miss Blanche Marmon, of west Market street.

Thomas Foley, assistant trainmaster of the P., Ft. W. & C. road, was in Lima to-day.

Detective Blaize returned yesterday afternoon from Buckland, where he was employed in the incendiary case.

Miss Nora Cunningham has returned to her home in Lima after a pleasant week's visit with her cousin, Florence Mernon, of west Pearl street.... Miss Emma Styre has returned to her home in Lima after a pleasant visit with Miss Violet Hart, of Defiance avenue.—*Findlay Republican.*

Mrs. J. S. Sparling, of south Tanner street, is visiting relatives in Sidney.

Mrs. Emma Gray, of Harrisburg, Pa., is visiting her son, Howard Gray and wife, of this city.

Miss Della Smith, of Delphos, is the guest of Mrs. H. T. Neff, of north Tanner street.

Miss Cora Fisher, of Wapakoneta, is the guest of Miss Mayme Zimmerman, of east North street.

Mrs. C. W. Barton and daughters left to-day for St. Paul, Minn., where they expect to spend the summer.

Miss Robbie Gordon, of north Jackson street, is visiting friends in Ashland, Richland and Huron counties.

Mrs. C. B. Beattie and children, of west Spring street, went to Wapakoneta this morning, to visit her brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coates, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Resler at Delphos, returned home yesterday.

Miss Blanche Kemper, of Cincinnati, is the guest of her brother, Lew Kemper, and family, of north Jackson street.

Mr. Harry Wright and Elza Young, of Springfield, spent a few days with Misses Maud Duhl and Nora Keuthan, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rydman returned home last night from Indianapolis and Xenia, where they were visiting friends.

Misses Maggie Parrot, Gail Haines and Marguerite Heller, of Beaver Dam, were the guests of Mrs. C. F. Keller Thursday.

Mrs. W. A. Germann has returned to Lima, after visiting Mrs. J. C. Ruoright. Mrs. R. accompanied her. —*Van Wert Bulletin.*

Mrs. W. T. Hunter and Mrs. H. K. Smith, of Rockford, were the guests of Mrs. C. F. Keller Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Misses Margaret and Trix I. Clarey, of Hagerman, O, are the guests of their sister, Mrs. Thomas McNeff, of north Jackson street.

D. P. McMahon, postmaster at Ellicottville, N. Y., is the guest of his brother, J. W. McMahon, of the Buckeye pipe line company.

Chas. Remey, of Wapakoneta, came up last night to see his family, who are visiting the families of Wm. F. Troop and Chas. A. Fisher.

Mrs. W. H. Weaver, of Springfield, after a brief but pleasant visit with Mrs. R. H. Calkins, of north Jackson street, returned home yesterday.

DIDN'T SHOW.

No Performance Given Last Night by the Buffalo Bill Company.

Immediately after the afternoon performance of Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" yesterday, Col. Cody announced that it would be an imposition upon the public for him to attempt another performance in the evening. The mud was so deep in the arena that a first class performance could not be given and consequently the old scout preferred to give no show.

The troupe left over the C. & E. last night for Marion.

Many people from Van Wert, Delphos and other neighboring places came here last evening to see the show and were greatly disappointed.

Taken in time, Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN STRIPED CLOTHES

Braschess to Work Out a Fine in the Work House.

TO WEAR BALL AND CHAIN.

Will Be the First Prisoner to Break Stone in the Lima Work House—Gets Credit on His Fine at the Rate of Twenty-six Cents a Yard.

Ferdinand Braschess, the husband of Min Dwyer, who was arrested day before yesterday for beating his wife and another woman, who was an inmate of the Dwyer woman's Tanner street resort, will work out a fine of $20 in the new city workhouse, by breaking stone from Hog creek at a rate of 26 cents per yard, with the cost of his board deducted from his earnings. The harder he works the sooner he will regain his liberty. He can't "soldier," like the average workhouse prisoner, or he will only break stone enough to pay his board and his fine will not be liquidated.

Braschess was arraigned before the mayor at 10:30 o'clock this morning. His wife, the Dwyer woman, and the other woman upon whom the prisoner administered a beating a few days ago, had preceded him to the mayor's office and an affidavit was prepared charging him with being drunk and disorderly, fighting and beating his wife and the other woman. When the charges were read to him he attempted to tell the mayor how it all happened; that his wife was drunk when he came home from Minster, and so on. The mayor told him that all his troubles were only the result of his own indiscretion. "Your wife," said the mayor, "was a harlot before you married her, and was a harlot when you married her, and you knew it and she admits it."

The mayor informed the prisoner that the city had a new workhouse that was about ready for use and that with a striped suit fresh from the penitentiary, he could be the first man to break stone, contributed from Hog creek, in the institution. "I'll fine you $20," said the mayor, "and you are to work it out at a rate of 26 cents per yard of stone, and we'll charge you for your board."

The mayor instructed Capt. Bell not to accept any money from the Dwyer woman or any other person for Braschess' fine, but that the entire amount should be worked out. The Dwyer woman said she did not want her husband released and never wanted him to come near her again. She brought his clothes to the mayor's office and stated that she intended to vacate the property she now occupies.

The workhouse is only a frame structure 10 feet high, and 24x40 feet inside, but is well constructed, and will serve admirably for the purpose it is intended. The lot back of the government building, on which the house is located, is enclosed with a fence 9 feet high.

The building will be finished this week, and until Monday, Broschess will remain a prisoner at the police station. Balls and chains for workhouse prisoners have been ordered, and striped suits will be received from the Ohio penitentiary to-morrow.

STREET TALK.

The following neat invitations were received this morning by a number of Lima people:

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dean
Request your presence at the marriage of their daughter,
MARY E.
to
MR. FRANK H. GALLAGHER,
Wednesday morning, July twenty-second,
at ten o'clock,
Blessed Sacrament Church,
Andover, N. Y.,
1896.

Mr. Gallagher, the groom to be, is a Lima boy, and now holds a lucrative position in the government printing office at Washington, D. C.

BOLD ROBBERS

Checked in an Attempt to Rob the Schafer House.

Two Doors Forcibly Broken Open.—The Appearance of Mr. Schafer Causes Them to Flee.

One of the most daring attempts at house breaking that has been made in this city occurred early Thursday morning between one and two o'clock at the Schafer house on east Wayne street. Mr. Schafer sleeps up stairs and was suddenly awakened by a sudden crash on the first floor of the house. He arose from his bed and started down stairs when there was a second similar report but much louder. He slipped down the stair way and placed himself at the foot of the stairs to await the appearance of the person who, had he been seen, would have received a quantity of lead.

The persons who had effected an entrance, heard Mr. Schafer coming down the stairs and made their retreat as hastily as they came in. Mr. Schafer went to the rear of the house to investigate the cause of the noise and found that burglars had been there and had made an exceedingly bold attempt to get into the house. The kitchen door was found standing open with the lock knocked loose. The door between the kitchen and dining room had also been forced open, the lock had been forced off, and the wood where the screws had entered was torn away. No goods had been taken, as the vandals did not have time in which to loot the house.

The August "Delineator" is here.
It CARROLL & COONEY.

A Card.

It has been announced in the *Republican-Gazette* that a meeting of the A. P. A. and J. O. U. A. M. would be held at the Berean Baptist church at 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening. That is the regular hour for church services, and as Rev. Morse is out of the city at present, there must be some mistake in the announcement that he will address the orders named, for members of the church are not members of those orders.

A MEMBER.

Pay gas bills to-day and save the discount.

GENTLEMEN!

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Our Special Sale of Men's Tan Shoes

IS NOW ON!

You who have taken advantage of our sales in the past know what you can save.

Your choice of our $5.00 Hand Sewed Russia Calf and Vici Kid Shoes are now yours for only

$3.50 PER PAIR!

Now remember, we don't reserve any of them. First come, first served. The best Tan Shoes in the store now only $3.50. Pick out your size, select your style and save money, at

GOODING'S,

230 NORTH MAIN STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®